TEACHERS' AGENCIES

**The Pratt Teachers Agency**
70 Fifth Avenue, New York
Recommends teachers to colleges, public and private schools. Advises parents about schools. Wm. O. Pratt, Mgr.

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

CONNECTICUT

**The Curtis School for Young Boys**
Has grown forty-four years and is still under the active direction of its founder.
FREDERICK S. CURTIS, Principal
GERALD B. CURTIS, Assistant Principal
BROOKFIELD CENTER, CONNECTICUT.

ILLINOIS

**HOME STUDY**
(27th Year)
Business Communication, Forms of Public Address—and more than 400 other Academic and professional courses are offered by correspondence. Address:
**The University of Chicago**
Division 10, Chicago, Ill.

**SUCCESS SHORTHAND**
The best system for beginners; a post-graduate course for stenographers. Highest world's records for speed and accuracy and a greater number of court reporters than any other system in the last twelve years. Instruction by mail; satisfaction guaranteed. Write for FREE catalog.
SUCCESS SHORTHAND SCHOOL
*W. L. James, Chief Instructor.*
Dept. 332, Garrick Building, Chicago, Illinois

MASSACHUSETTS

**ABBOT ACADEMY**
A School for Girls. ANDOVER, MASS. Founded 1828.
23 miles from Boston. General course with Household Science. College Preparation. Outdoor sports.
Address MISS BERTHA BAILEY, Principal.

MASSACHUSETTS, Barre.
**ELM HILL** A Private Home and School for Deficient Children and Youth.
Skillful and affectionate care. Invigorating air. 250-acre farm. Home dairy. All modern conveniences. Personal companionship. Health, happiness, efficiency. 70th year. Address GEORGE A. BROWN, M.D., G. PERCY BROWN, M.D.

**WALNUT HILL SCHOOL**
23 Highland St., Natick, Mass.
A College Preparatory School for Girls. 17 miles from Boston.
Miss Conant, Miss Bigelow, Principals.

**MISS CAPEN'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS**
For many years known as "The Burnham School."
43rd year opens September, 1919.
Correspondence should be addressed to
Miss B. T. CAPEN, Principal, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.

**The Burnham School** FOR GIRLS
NORTHAMPTON, MASSACHUSETTS
Founded by Mary A. Burnham in 1877
Opposite Smith College Campus
MISS HELEN E. THOMPSON, Headmistress

**SHORT-STORY WRITING**
A course of forty lessons in the history, form, structure, and writing of the Short-Story taught by Dr. J. Berg Esenwein, for years Editor of Lippincott's.
*150-page catalogue free. Please address*
THE HOME CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL
Dr. Esenwein Dept. 68 Springfield, Mass.

**THE MISSES ALLEN SCHOOL**
Life in the open. Athletics. Household Arts. College and general courses.
Each girl's personality observed and developed. Write for booklet.
WEST NEWTON, MASS.

NEW JERSEY

**KENT PLACE, Summit, N. J.**
A country school for girls 20 miles from New York. College Preparatory and Academic Courses.
Mrs. Sarah Woodman Paul, Miss Anna S. Woodman, Principals

OHIO

**Glendale College for Women** Glendale, Ohio (suburban to Cincinnati)
Fall semester begins Sept. 17, 1919. Unusual advantages offered High School graduates in secretarial, History of Art, academic courses. Preparation for all colleges. Music, Expression, Household Science. Beautiful location. Accessibility to the city utilized for liberal culture.

GIRLS' CAMPS

**OAHE, the Hill of Vision**
On Granite Lake, New Hampshire
"An Adventure in Education" for fifty girls.
Dr. Charles A. Eastman (Ohiyesa), Amherst, Mass.



# The Outlook

Copyright, 1919, by The Outlook Company


## TABLE OF CONTENTS


Vol. 121 February 26, 1919 No. 9

THE OUTLOOK IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE OUTLOOK COMPANY, 381 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK. LAWRENCE F. ABBOTT, PRESIDENT. N. T. PULSIFER, VICE-PRESIDENT. FRANK C. HOYT, TREASURER. ERNEST H. ABBOTT, SECRETARY. TRAVERS D. CARMAN, ADVERTISING MANAGER. YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION—FIFTY-TWO ISSUES—FOUR DOLLARS IN ADVANCE. ENTERED AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER, JULY 21, 1893, AT THE POST OFFICE AT NEW YORK, UNDER THE ACT OF MARCH 3, 1879



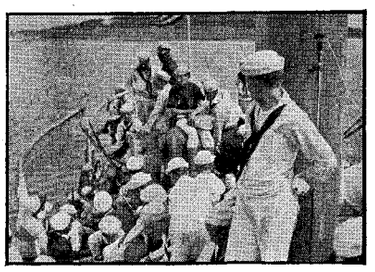
Sir Wilfrid Laurier ..... 329
Honor to Whom Honor Is Due ..... 329
What Kind of a Constitution Will Germany Have? ..... 329
The Renewal of the Armistice ..... 330
The Bolshevik Investigation ..... 330
Admiral Jellicoe on the British Navy ..... 330
The Socialist Labor Congress ..... 331
Give the Man Without Work a Chance ..... 331
Women and the League of Nations ..... 331
A Commendable Boycott ..... 332
Foreign Students in Switzerland ..... 332
The "Big Ten" ..... 332
Cartoons of the Week ..... 333
The Rochdale Movement ..... 334
Canada's Repatriation Plans ..... 334
Mr. Hurley and the German Ships ..... 334
Vocational Guidance ..... 335
Independence for Lithuania? ..... 335
Another Buffer State ..... 335
The Revenue Bill and the Budget System 336
The New League of Nations ..... 336
Isolation or Co-operation ..... 337
Concerning One of Time's Revenges ..... 339
The German Language School Question. 340
The Herron Appointment: A Poll of Public Opinion ..... 340
Some Economic Aspects of Idealism ..... 341
By Theodore H. Price
In the Quiet Places (Poem) ..... 343
By Herbert S. Gorman
Negro Patriotism and Negro Music: How the Old "Spirituals" Have Been Used at Penn School, Hampton, and Tuskegee to Promote Americanization ..... 343
By Frances R. Grant
My Window (Poem) ..... 348
By Elizabeth Creevey Hamm
The Further Adventures of Théophile: I—"The Wooden Warrior" ..... 348
By Donal Hamilton Haines
Current Events Illustrated ..... 349
Weekly Outline Study of Current History 356
By J. Madison Gathany, A.M.
That Lincoln Poem ..... 357
The Methodist Centenaries ..... 357
A College for Immigrants ..... 358
The Village Library ..... 359
Midas Unties the Gordian Knot ..... 361
High Prices Four Hundred Years Ago .. 363
By Henry L. Sweinhart
Boys and Latin ..... 365
Poilu (Poem) ..... 327
By Steuart M. Emery
Mr. Roosevelt on Self-Government ..... 327
By the Way ..... 366



BY SUBSCRIPTION $4.00 A YEAR. Single copies 10 cents.
For foreign subscription to countries in the Postal Union, $5.56.
Address all communications to
THE OUTLOOK COMPANY
381 Fourth Avenue New York City



BOYS' CAMPS



**CAMP DEWEY**
Established in 1916 as the Summer Training Base of the U. S. Junior Naval Reserve.
Sea-going situation on Prudence Island in Narragansett Bay. June 20 to Sept. 1 for boys of 14 to 20 years. Healthful, practical preparation for the Navy and Merchant Marine. Land and water drillwork. Specialized academic course, 123 ft. Training Ship, "Commodore J. W. Miller." Practice hikes and cruises. Hardihood, self-reliance and self-discipline taught and acquired. An instructive and enjoyable summer. Terms $175 complete, including uniforms. *Prospectus and application blanks from* WILLIS J. PHYSIOC, Superintendent, Executive Offices:—218 West 58th St., New York City.

TRAINING SCHOOLS FOR NURSES

**The Connecticut Training School of the New Haven Hospital**
Founded in 1873
is enabled to meet the necessities of reconstruction in the national nursing program, by the co-operation of the Yale University Medical School, whose teaching field is the New Haven Hospital. It offers an excellent Preliminary Course of 6 months, not only to its own candidates, but to those of other Training Schools, whose requirements are acceptable. Theoretical instruction throughout the Course is given by members of the Yale University Medical School and the Connecticut Training School Faculties. Exceptional opportunities are offered for instruction and training in medical, surgical, contagious, and obstetrical services, including dispensary, social service, and visiting nursing. Requirements for admission, graduation from approved high or private schools. A new class to be admitted April 1st, 1919.
For young women who have had 2 years in college, with satisfactory scientific preparation, a course of training covering less than the full 3 years has been arranged. For further information address,
DIRECTOR, CONNECTICUT TRAINING SCHOOL
New Haven Hospital, New Haven, Connecticut

**St. John's Riverside Hospital Training School for Nurses**
YONKERS, NEW YORK
Registered in New York State, offers a 3 years' course—a general training to refined, educated women. Requirements one year high school or its equivalent. Apply to the Directress of Nurses, Yonkers, New York.

**THE NEW YORK STATE SCHOOL FOR TRAINING NURSES**
a department of the Prospect Heights Hospital and Brooklyn Maternity, offers an excellent opportunity to young women desiring to enter the nursing profession. Pupils receive a monthly allowance. The course is two years and six months. A class is now being formed. The School Bulletin will be mailed on application. Inquiries should be addressed to MRS. GERTRUDE MELISH GIBSON, Superintendent, Washington Avenue and St. Johns Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

**The Inhalation Treatment for Whooping-Cough, Spasmodic Croup, Colds, Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs.**
Established 1879
Simple, safe and effective, avoiding internal drugs.
Vaporized Cresolene relieves the paroxysms of Whooping-Cough and Spasmodic Croup at once; it nips the common cold before it has a chance to develop into something worse, and experience shows that a *neglected cold is a dangerous cold.*
Mrs. Ballington Booth says: "No family, where there are young children, should be without this lamp."
The air carrying the antiseptic vapor, inhaled with every breath, makes breathing easy and relieves the congestion, assuring restful nights.
It is called a *boon* by Asthma sufferers.
For the bronchial complications of Scarlet Fever and Measles, and as an aid in the treatment of Diphtheria, Cresolene is valuable on account of its powerful germicidal qualities.
**It is a protection to those exposed.**
Cresolene's best recommendation is its 39 years of successful use.
**Sold by Druggists. Send for descriptive booklet.**
Try Cresolene Antiseptic Throat Tablets for the irritated throat, composed of slippery elm bark, licorice, sugar and Cresolene. They can't harm you. Of your druggist or from us, 10c in stamps.
THE VAPO-CRESOLENE CO., 62 Cortlandt St., New York
or Leeming-Miles Building, Montreal, Canada


PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

## POILU

BY STEUART M. EMERY

This poem, clipped from "Stars and Stripes," the paper published at the front by soldiers of our Army, was sent to The Outlook by Mr. Ward Davis, a member of The Outlook's staff who has served in the ranks at the front and has been wounded twice. We agree with Mr. Davis that these lines about the French *poilu* are worth reprinting as a fine characterization of the type and personality of the French soldier.—THE EDITORS.

You're a funny fellow, *poilu*, in your dinky
little cap
And your war-worn, faded uniform of blue,
With your multitude of haversack, abulge
from heel to flap,
And your rifle that is most as big as you.
You were made for love and laughter, for
good wine and merry song;
Now your sunlit world has sadly gone
astray,
And the road to-day you travel stretches
rough and red and long,
Yet you make it, *petit soldat*, brave and
gay.

Though you live within the shadow, fagged
and hungry half the while,
And your days and nights are racking in
the line,
There is nothing under heaven that can
take away your smile,
Oh, so wistful and so patient and so fine.
You are tender as a woman with the tiny
ones who crowd
To upraise their lips and for your kisses
pout—
Still, we'd hate to have to face you when
the bugle's sounding loud,
And your slim, steel sweetheart Rosalie is
out.

You're devoted to mustaches, which you
twirl with such an air,
O'er a cigarette with nigh an inch to run.
And quite often you are noticed in a beard
that's full of hair,
But that heart of yours is always twenty-
one.
No, you do not "Parlee English," and you
find it very hard,
For you want to chum with us and words
you lack;
So you pat us on the shoulder and say,
"*Nous sommes camarades.*"
We are that, my *poilu* pal, to hell and
back.

## MR. ROOSEVELT ON SELF-GOVERNMENT

The article in The Outlook of January 15 in which you speak of the devotion of Theodore Roosevelt to the cause of self-government reminds me of an incident which occurred during the Progressive campaign of 1912. Mr. Roosevelt was passing through this part of our State and making speeches from the rear end of a railway car. The crowd of citizens assembled at our depot was so great that I had difficulty in getting near enough to the speaker to hear anything. But I heard these words, spoken slowly and with such intense energy that they have remained ever since fixed in my memory: "My friends, you must govern yourselves. If you do not govern yourselves, you may be very sure that others will govern you; and if they do, they will govern you *in their own interest* and not in yours."

A. O. HAMMOND.

Hackettstown, New Jersey.

# "The Boy Who Wouldn't Grow Up!"

IN a harsh and bleak Scot winter, a boy with a frail body and eager soul, longed to be a pirate and a soldier and a buccaneer. But the frail body would not and could not. So the soul that looked forth from the great eyes wandered over the sea and cliff into dangers and terrors beyond belief.

The little boy grew up, but that eager soul never did, and it built itself a world of daredeviltry in which heroes are not made of stuff and sawdust, and villains are so real that they terrify you in the night.

You know that boy—the world called him

# Robert Louis STEVENSON

but he is the boy we love so in "Treasure Island," he is the youth in "Kidnapped," he is the gallant soldier in "St. Ives," he is the irresponsible king in "Prince Otto," he is the prosperous lawyer in "The Wrong Box," he is the daring wanderer in the South Seas, he is boyhood eternal, undying. But in "The Master of Ballantrae" he finds no place—and in "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" we look for him in vain; for these were written when the boy's soul was overborne by the wisdom of the world—for this was a wise man, this ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON. For him genius flashed into the dark spots and the queer spots and the startling spots of human fates. If we could understand genius, then we might know how one man wrote two such books as the lovely "Child's Garden of Verses" and the dark and dreadful "Ebb Tide."

There is treasure indeed in these twenty-five volumes—boundless joy for all the days of your life. There are many people who have thrilled over "Treasure Island" who do not know that there are twenty-five such volumes—every page a revelation.

"Not to know these gentlemen, what is it like? It is like never having been in love. But they are in the house. That is like knowing that you will fall in love to-morrow morning," said James M. Barrie.

## At Last—the Thistle Stevenson

***25 VOLUMES—FOR LESS THAN HALF PRICE***

**Adventure—Humor—Mystery—Historical Romance—Essays—Poems**
**Also Stevenson's Letters. 80 Illustrations.**

For years the lovers of beautiful books have looked with longing eyes at the famous THISTLE EDITION, and wished they could call it their own. But the Thistle Edition was so costly to launch that it was beyond the reach of most people. But now, at last, we have good news for the big world of Stevenson lovers. You can have the Thistle Edition, containing all of Stevenson's works in 25 volumes—at less than half price. The great original outlay for plates has largely been worked off in the earlier sale, and the Stevenson heirs have generously reduced their royalties.

### Never Again at this Price

In all the history of this house we have never been able to make you such an offer. We are delighted to do it because the Thistle Edition has been one of our special sources of pride. For months these books have been in preparation so that the paper for them was bought when prices were lower than they are ever likely to be again.

The present price was made for this edition, and we can not agree to continue it. The price of binding alone makes it impossible—to say nothing of the high price of paper. Send the coupon now. This is the only edition that will be sold at this low price. Don't wait and pay more. Send the coupon now and save money. Send the coupon to-day.

**Charles Scribner's Sons** 597 Fifth Ave., New York

Outlook 2-26-19

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS,
597 Fifth Ave., New York

Send me, all charges prepaid, complete set of ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON'S Thistle Edition, in 25 Volumes, bound in attractive red cloth, with gilt lettering. If the books are not satisfactory, I will return them within 5 days at your expense. Otherwise I will send you $1 at once and $2 a month for 14 months.

*Name*.....

*Address*.....

*Occupation*.....


PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

COPYRIGHT 1918 BY THE PROCTER & GAMBLE CO. CINCINNATI

# *Ivory Soap proves its mettle when the skin is <u>really</u> <u>dirty</u>*

THE grimiest, greasiest, most obstinate dirt vanishes quickly under Ivory's thick, cleansing lather.

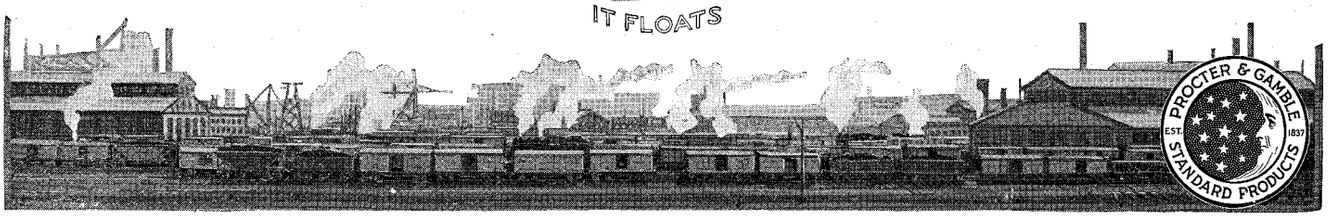
Just rub the lively, bubbling suds deep down into the pores. Massage as vigorously as you please. Remember that Ivory cannot irritate—physicians recommend it for a baby's tender skin.

The rich, lasting lather softens every particle of dirt; dislodges every atom of the skin's excretions. Then, because Ivory contains no sticky, clinging oil, a quick rinsing carries away every trace of the soap, and the loosened dirt goes with it.

After a washing with Ivory Soap, the skin tingles with the delicious, refreshing, *thorough cleanliness* that is the basis of skin health.

IVORY SOAP. . .

IT FLOATS . . . 99 44/100 % PURE




PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

# The Outlook

FEBRUARY 26, 1919

## SIR WILFRID LAURIER

NO Canadian statesman in our time has had a more brilliant career or has been gifted with more distinguished personal qualities than Sir Wilfrid Laurier, for many years leader of the Liberal party in Canada. His death at Ottawa, on February 17, has been followed by universal recognition in Canada and elsewhere of his ability, his patriotism, and his political accomplishment.

It is true that in the closing years of his long life—he was born in the Province of Quebec in 1841—he sometimes fought unsuccessfully against prevailing and sound public sentiment, and naturally, therefore, fought in vain. Thus, his opposition to the passage of the Conscription Act was foredoomed to defeat, but it did not alter the feeling of his party that he was still its natural and honored leader. The other great defeat in his career was on the question of reciprocity between Canada and the United States in tariff matters; and it will be remembered with appreciation here that Sir Wilfrid's attitude toward the United States was always friendly and liberal.

On the other hand, among his most noted successes was his victory in putting through Parliament his plan of a preferential tariff in Canada for British goods —a plan which in the end not only helped Canada financially, but strengthened the bond between the Dominion and the mother country. Although he was a French-Canadian by birth and was devotedly admired by his own people, it is to Sir Wilfrid's credit that he always used his influence and power to lessen racial and religious antagonism in Canada rather than to trade upon it. In the same way, it will always be remembered that, despite his opposition to the conscription measure, one of his last acts in Parliament was to pledge the undivided support of his party to help carry on the war.

Laurier was the first French-Canadian to become Premier of Canada. For fifteen consecutive years (1896–1911) he held that post. His first important appearance in debate was when the fate of Riel, the leader of an insurrection in the Northwest, was under discussion, and then for the first time in his life he spoke in English in public. He became the leader of the Liberal party in 1887.

England, as well as Canada, heaped honors and titles on Laurier, and his real loyalty to Great Britain was shown notably when he urged that Canadian troops be sent to the Boer War. This loyalty was perfectly consistent with an equally vigorous loyalty to Canada and a desire to see it independent in every reasonable way. He did much for Canada in promoting its commerce, its railway system, and its farming interests, but perhaps he did still more in promoting its national vigor and its national initiative.

## HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE

> New York's Negro soldiers, bringing with them from France one of the bravest records achieved by any organization in the war, marched amid waving flags and cheering crowds yesterday from Twenty-third Street and Fifth Avenue to One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street and Lenox Avenue.

The New York "Times" thus introduces its graphic report of the welcome given by New York City on February 17 to the Negro veterans, the famous 369th Infantry, comprising nearly three thousand men, led by Colonel William Hayward. No soldiers have received a warmer or more truly democratic welcome, and none by their record in the field and by their demeanor in the home country have shown themselves more worthy of such a welcome. Among those mentioned as on the reviewing stand or as enthusiastic spectators along the line of march were Governor Smith, ex-Governor Whitman, Major-General Thomas J. Barry, Rear-Admiral Albert Gleaves, Emmett J. Scott (representing the Secretary of War), Henry C. Frick, and Mrs. Vincent Astor. A resolution drawn by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia College, bore witness to the achievements of this regiment:

> No American soldiers saw harder or more constant fighting and none gave a better account of themselves, whether in the Champagne, at Château Thierry, at the St. Mihiel salient, or in the Argonne. When fighting was to be done, this regiment was there. Two Governments have given this regiment special citations for bravery in action, and among the officers and men are many who have won for themselves exceptional distinction in the service of their country.

The enthusiasm which greeted these veterans along the line of march did not affect their soldierly bearing. "They marched with the careless natural precision of men who had long ago mastered the technique of their profession." To the gifts of candy and cigarettes showered upon them at some points on the route they paid no attention except when they were at rest. Then, and then only, were these gifts "received with shouts and smiles." Surely the recognition by two Governments of the bravery in action of this Negro regiment, characterized by some one as "possessing black skins, white souls, and red blood," ought to silence for all time the slanderous charge that Negroes are cowards and will not fight; and the service which these representatives of their race have rendered in the war to make the world safe for democracy ought to make forever secure for that race in this their native land their right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

## WHAT KIND OF A CONSTITUTION WILL GERMANY HAVE?

Immediately after the National Assembly met at Weimar and chose Dr. Eduard David as its presiding officer, a cable despatch announced that a Constitution had been unanimously adopted. Probably the despatch meant merely that the National Assembly had adopted rules of procedure. To adopt a ready-made Constitution without discussion would be too docile even for Germany. But Ebert has been chosen President, Scheidemann has been made Chancellor, and a Cabinet with the Majority Socialists in control has been appointed. This would seem to indicate that the National Assembly has made a Provisional Government on the old lines, while the only draft of a national Constitution heard of is one prepared by Ebert's Council *before* the National Assembly was elected.

Whether Germany is to have self-government in any true sense depends entirely upon the form of Constitution adopted. It is all very well to talk about universal suffrage and woman suffrage and secret ballot; but if the representatives chosen have no power and no initiative in the great world questions, then all these things do not in the least make self-government. In other words, if the new Germany proposes to have a legislative body which has no more power than the old Reichstag, we may again see a centralized autocracy managed by a group of interests—military interests, aristocratic interests, world expansion interests, and all the rest—just as before.

The vital point now in Germany is this very matter of the adoption of such a Constitution as will assure representative government. It is true that the members of the National Assembly were elected by the people to establish a Republic, whether Socialistic or democratic does not matter. Until that is



PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

done, and done on sound principles, there will be much skepticism about what is really back of the present German control. For instance, the Bavarian Premier, Eisner, is reported as saying in a speech at Berne that "the Germans do not realize to what extent the Allies consider the German Revolution a pure comedy, and that it will be thus while the German leaders remain the same as those who conducted Germany's odious war policy." And a well-informed newspaper correspondent declares that the army is to-day, as it always has been, the ultimate authority in Germany, and that the army is well under the control of Hindenburg. When we remember also that Ebert was in the old times sneered at as "the Kaiser's messenger," and that Scheidemann is very far from being associated with the ideas of democracy, it is not surprising that there is little faith as yet in the theory that Germany is advancing along the lines of social democracy.

Practically the German people have given Ebert and his associates permission to do what they choose, because the people are too indifferent to demand and use the power of government.

## THE RENEWAL OF THE ARMISTICE

At the last moment, and with not a little grumbling, the German Government directed its representative at Treves, Mathias Erzberger, to sign the renewal of the armistice. This time the armistice is for an indeterminate period, and may be broken off by either party after a three days' notice. This was one of the points to which Erzberger objected, apparently through the general policy of objecting to everything. He made an earnest plea for definiteness in the plans for sending food to Germany in German ships—a matter which has really nothing to do with the armistice; he also asked for the release of German prisoners, knowing perfectly well that the Allies would not permit this during an armistice and while the methods of reparation by Germany are unfixed.

One important new point enforced in the renewal of the armistice is that Germany is to abandon all warfare on the Poles. A line of demarkation is fixed which leaves in Polish possession a large part of the former German province of Posen. Like the original armistice, the renewal was signed in Marshal Foch's private car.

It is to be hoped that the cessation of fighting on the Polish-German front will be followed by similar action on all fronts. It has been reported that the Princes' Islands plan is in danger of failure because the Bolsheviki showed no signs of abandoning fighting; later, however, it is said that they have ceased fighting on the front in Northern Russia south of Archangel, where American forces have been engaged. Simultaneously it is announced in this country by Secretary Baker that our troops are to be withdrawn from Northern Russia as soon as spring will permit. Mr. Baker says that there is no apprehension as to the military situation at Archangel. There certainly might be if our soldiers and those of Great Britain remain until the Bolshevik army gathers force, and recent reports from Russia indicate that this is going on now. It is a pity to abandon to their fate the Russians in this section who want to free Russia from Bolshevik rule, but it seems inevitable. It was a mistake in the first place to send a small body of forces to Northern Russia; if it were proposed to put down the Bolsheviki, the sensible line of approach was from the south and east, not from the northwest.

## THE BOLSHEVIK INVESTIGATION

A committee of the United States Senate is making a searching inquiry concerning Bolshevism in Russia and its inroads elsewhere. Among the witnesses have been American Vice-Consuls, representatives of the Department of Commerce, of American banks and manufacturing enterprises, and men prominent in education and religion whose knowledge of the facts, derived from actual experience, cannot be questioned. We summarize as follows the features brought out by the investigation:

> The Bolshevik leaders are as much opposed to a democratic as to an autocratic or imperialistic government; they aim solely at the "dictature of the proletariat."
>
> These leaders won by promising the people peace, land, and bread, but now hold their power by machine guns—wonderful weapons for controlling crowds of any kind.
>
> There is enough ammunition on hand to keep Bolshevism going for a long time to come.
>
> Great numbers of helpless, wounded Russian officers and men have been taken from jail without trial or chance of defense and executed.
>
> The Bolshevik rulers have alienated the larger portion of the people and are maintaining themselves only by such terrorism as the above and also by their control of transportation.
>
> Starvation and sickness are overwhelming whole cities.
>
> Petrograd, which has had more than two million inhabitants, has now not more than half a million.
>
> The Bolshevik Government, having failed economically, politically, and morally, exists only by the denial not only of all recognized principles of government but even of the principles which it has itself maintained.
>
> Conditions are now inexpressibly worse than under the Czar's régime.
>
> The Bolshevik propaganda has received direct financial support from the Germans.
>
> German officers hold commands under the Bolsheviki.
>
> Large numbers of Germans have been investing in Russia, taking a "gamble on the outcome."
>
> The Bolshevist propaganda abroad is largely due to great sums sent from Russia—a single shipment of $10,000,000 was named.
>
> With the support of the anti-Bolshevik elements twenty thousand Allied troops could have taken and held Petrograd and Moscow.
>
> Armed intervention by the Allies is the only method by which the country can be saved.

These conclusions were confirmed by Madame Breshkovsky, the "Grandmother of the Russian Revolution," also a witness. To the question, "Are the Bolshevists traitors?" she replied:

> Any man who sells his country is a traitor. They [the Bolshevists] sold Russia to Germany. They persecuted me because I was against Germany, because I thought Bolshevism would hurt Russia. . . . I have served thirty-two years in prison and exile to save Russia from the Czar; but I would serve thirty-two more years to put him back if this is to go on instead. Certainly we prefer a Czar to a Trotsky.

The Entente Allies will yet bitterly regret that they did not smash the Bolshevists last spring and summer when they could have done it with little difficulty and at trifling cost. Had President Wilson heeded the advice of men who have always known Russia intimately, and had he acted on their recommendations, the whole aspect of Russian affairs would doubtless have long since changed for the better.

Meanwhile the world-menace of Bolshevism still exists and grows even more threatening.

## ADMIRAL JELLICOE ON THE BRITISH NAVY

Admiral Jellicoe was severely criticised after the Jutland battle by some recognized authorities of naval affairs because he did not turn the partial success of Great Britain's Great Fleet into a decisive victory. His book just published, called "The Great Fleet, 1914–16," is a frank disclosure of his reason for not risking a night battle with the retreating Germans. He declares that at the outbreak of the war and up to April, 1915, there were weaknesses and defects in the British navy which were not then known to the Germans and which were not even suspected until after the Fleet attained its maximum efficiency in 1915.

Admiral Jellicoe reveals the fact that Great Britain had only forty-two destroyers at the outbreak of the war, as against Germany's eighty-eight. He says that the British cruisers lacked speed, and that the armor of the battle-cruisers was inferior to that of German ships of the same type. Because of these and other defects, he declares, "the margin between ourselves and the Germans became un-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

pleasantly small. That is why the loss of the Audacious was concealed as long as possible."

There is nothing in this to throw discredit on the war record of the British navy. On the contrary, it is all the more to its credit that, even with the deficiency now pointed out existing, it drove the German fleet into hiding and kept it there. The interesting thing is to know that the spirit of unpreparedness which had kept England's army strength down to a ridiculous figure (just as it did ours up to the very minute of our entering the war) affected also the efficiency of the navy. It was the greatest and strongest navy in the world, but evidently those who insisted that its duty from the beginning was to smash into the German ports and destroy the German ships like "rats in a hole," as Winston Churchill put it, were talking without knowledge.

## THE SOCIALIST LABOR CONGRESS

The International Socialist Labor Congress at Berne has adjourned. It was remarkable because about a third of the delegates were Bolshevist in sympathy, because of a violent rhetorical duel between French and German Socialists, and because of the absence of hoped-for delegations—for instance, that from the American Federation of Labor, headed by its President, Samuel Gompers. The New York "Tribune" prints the following statement from Mr. Gompers:

> We can conceive of no good which could result from our attendance. . . . When the Peace Commissioners have so far proceeded with their deliberations that they can invite the representatives of the Central Powers to sit with them and to sign terms, that would be the opportune time, or as soon as possible thereafter, to hold a great general labor convention. . . .
>
> For the present the American delegates prefer officially to meet and transact business only with the representatives of labor in countries which have defended themselves against the ruthlessness of Imperial Germany, in whose inhuman procedure there is ample evidence of Socialist and labor representatives . . . having almost unitedly supported German war activities and atrocities.

Nor was the General Federation of Trades Unions of Great Britain represented at Berne, nor the Italian Socialist party (representing the majority of Italian Socialists), nor the Belgian Socialist party. Some forty Socialists in the French Chamber of Deputies allowed their delegates to go only under protest and under threat that their action would be repudiated. They have now repudiated it.

The Congress was also notable because of the absence of William English Walling and Charles Edward Russell, delegates from the Social Democratic League of the United States. They declined to go to Berne because of the presence there of those "who tried to cause peace when it would have meant the triumph of imperialism and the ruin of the working-class democracy." The "Tribune" prints a statement from Mr. Walling made since the adjournment of the Congress:

> The sudden outburst of wrath against the League of Nations . . . before the ink had dried on the Wilson project indicates a plan of action between the Berne Socialist Labor Congress and the German Government.
>
> Each and every point of the German governmental policy stated by Scheidemann was adopted at Berne. . . .
>
> The propaganda possibilities of this new Socialist *internationale* thus constituted are infinitely superior to anything ever possessed by the German General Staff.

At a time when an American President is found among those recognizing the Bolsheviki by inviting them to a conference we are encouraged by the action, more in harmony with the American spirit, taken by Gompers, Walling, and Russell. Realizing that the war is not over, and that the armistice is, as Clemenceau says, only a "lull in the storm," they refuse to meet either Germans or Bolshevists.

## GIVE THE MAN WITHOUT WORK A CHANCE

The fighting of the war was a problem of man power, whether in the army or in the workshop. Under war pressure our Government was compelled to build up a United States Employment Service. It proved to be a good example of what may be accomplished by centralization and coordination; it has also secured some abatement of the evils of private bureaus.

We now have a unified National system of labor exchanges, working with States as units in the service. The number of employment offices in the United States was increased from approximately a hundred to about eight hundred, including the State and municipal offices, a part of the Federal system under co-operative agreements. During the last six months of 1918 nearly 2,400,000 persons were reported as placed in employment, at an average cost of $1.33 per placement. If only purely operating expenses were considered, the cost would be less.

The Federal agency has been more than an employment service dealing only with the "down and outers." It has become a true labor exchange, pooling the opportunities for work and the applications for work in each community and each State, so that the man out of employment does not have to go through the wearying, disheartening process of traveling from one place to another looking for a job.

Never before has the value of a National employment service been more accentuated than to-day, in this time of demobilization. In addition to the bureaus above mentioned no less than 1,850 special bureaus for returning soldiers and sailors and war workers have been established, and the comprehensive co-operative plan worked out with all of the welfare agencies—the American Red Cross, the Y. M. C. A., the Jewish Welfare Board, Knights of Columbus, the War Camp Community Service, etc.—so as to prevent duplication of efforts.

Unless Congress recognizes the necessity of this system, as a safeguarding agency to prevent unemployment, particularly during the months of demobilization, we must by July 1, 1919, go back to the old chaotic unco-ordinated system. It seems incredible that Congress should not recognize the place of the United States Employment Service in the National programme and appropriate funds for its continuance.

## WOMEN AND THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

In all the comment made so far upon the proposed plan for the League of Nations there has been little or no reference to the views of American women. As the women in this country now have a vote in a very large number of States, and are on the very verge of being given the complete franchise by an amendment to the National Constitution, their opinions have not only great moral but great political weight.

No body of citizens has been more loyal in the European war than the women of America, and yet no body of citizens is more opposed to war *per se* and therefore more interested in some kind of a workable plan which shall reduce the occasion and necessity for war.

We are not surprised, therefore, to learn that seven hundred women from twenty-five States assembled at Washington on Lincoln's Birthday and the succeeding day to attend an "American Women's Victory Dinner and Conference."

At the dinner and conference there were many notable speakers, both men and women, who have been active in supporting and prosecuting the war to its victorious end. Miss Julia Lathrop, Chief of the Children's Bureau, and Miss Mary McDowell, the well-known social settlement leader of Chicago, both of whom returned from Europe just in time for the dinner, made a profound impression by their eloquent reports of the desire of the women in England and France for the support of the women of America in behalf of a League of Nations. The most striking result of the conference was the unanimous passage by the seven hundred

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

women, with no partisan or political bias, of the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the following declaration of principles be adopted:

As citizens of the American democracy we are assembled in conference in the city of Washington to pledge our allegiance to the great hope of the future, a democratic League of Free Nations. We indorse the principle that such a league is fundamental to the peace negotiations. And we affirm our earnest belief in the liberal and forward-looking programme supported by the American delegates to the Peace Conference.

As the services of women, together with those of men, were essential to the winning of the war, so equally is it essential that the services of both women and men be utilized in achieving the more difficult tasks of world organization and reconstruction. We therefore believe that on international commissions to be created in connection with the League of Nations the principle should be recognized that women should have places with men in the determination of world problems of common concern; and we urge that as quickly as possible, to deal with the pressing problems of the present moment, women be given at least the status of advisers on matters affecting women and children. The new world order can be created only by drawing upon all the resources of mankind in experience, ability, and wisdom.

Under the pressure of a great necessity, we have been learning how properly to subordinate national ambitions and political and private interests. Such unified effort the war revealed as necessary in order to meet the elemental human needs of mankind, such as food, health, education, proper standards of life and labor. We believe that this effort should be continued with renewed and increased co-operation and mutual helpfulness by the free peoples of the world, organized in the League of Nations.

When the United States Senate comes to discuss the ratification of the agreement or treaty creating the League of Nations, we have no doubt that it will take into serious consideration the sentiment of American women voiced in a striking way at the Victory Dinner in Washington in this true and wise resolution.

## A COMMENDABLE BOYCOTT

It is not amiss to call attention in these columns to the resolution adopted by the New York City Federation of Women's Clubs in regard to women's dress, which we quote below:

*Whereas*, The designers of women's evening gowns have led fashion to the extreme limit of indecency, and this is having a most demoralizing effect upon the youth of the country, therefore be it

*Resolved*, That we women of New York do all in our power to urge women to dress modestly, and that we, through a committee appointed by the President of the City Federation, seek to control indecency in dress by appealing to designers of women's fashions and the leading shops and by a public appeal to women.

In the discussion of this resolution members of the Federation stated that the fashion in evening gowns was particularly objected to, and declared that if they were not successful in their appeal to the designers and shopkeepers to bar such extreme styles, they would decline to purchase or wear the gowns. We hope that the women in other communities will follow the fashion which the women of New York City have set by this resolution.

## FOREIGN STUDENTS IN SWITZERLAND

When the war broke out, there were several thousand foreign students in the universities of Switzerland. Over half of these were women. They represented some thirty nations, including all the belligerents. Suddenly hundreds of these students found themselves cut off from contact with their home people and from all means of getting either news or money.

Before long the number of foreign students in Switzerland was increased by many Russian students who had been in other countries and who fled for refuge to peaceful Switzerland. The refugees arrived without much except the clothes in which they traveled. There are now some five hundred refugee university students in Switzerland—not only Russians, but also Poles, Czechs, Croats, Serbs, Greeks, French, and Belgians. The Russians have steadily refused tempting loans or subsidies offered by the Bolsheviki, saying, "We would die first."

As to the men students, the secretaries of the Student Christian Federation in Switzerland are constantly asked, "Why do they not go home to fight?" And as to the women, "Why do they not seek work?" To most of these men and women a return home has been impossible, first, because of the enemy countries lying between Switzerland and their homeland, and, second, as in Russia, because of the dreadful change in the homeland itself. Moreover, the men students are mainly those who, on physical grounds, have been refused for military service. Men and women alike have aimed at self-support, but employment has been hard to find.

The appeal to American generosity is, first of all, to give food to these students. We quote from a letter just at hand:

One evening last month Maruschka went out and did not return. The following day a letter arrived, addressed to her two sisters who were in the University with her, saying: "I am going away in order to leave my part of our allowance to you two; finish your medical studies as soon as possible, so as to go back to Russia and help our peasant women, who need you. My share in helping them is to make your work and life possible for you. I go away." Three days later her body was found in the lake which her sisters see from their window. If only there had been a friend —*with means*—*at hand*, so that Maruschka could have learned to serve by life instead of death. . . . They are suffering for the simple necessities of life, these students.

On the religious side there is also an appeal. It can hardly be better illustrated than by this extract from another letter from Switzerland:

The Russian Jewess . . . came around a few weeks ago. She looked half-famished, and I offered her a cup of tea. She drank her tea and went away quite suddenly, as if she were afraid I might talk to her. Last Saturday evening I heard a little knock at the door, so gentle that I was not sure whether it might not be just the wind. I opened, and there stood Olga. She looked wild-eyed and almost desperate. Stepping into the room and refusing to sit down, she said: "I have come to you because you went to see my cousin and took her some food when she was starving. It was too late. She died the next day; but you did your best. You went to see her as soon as you knew of her need. Another reason is that I am quite desperate. My only relative, a brother, has been shot in battle. Before the war I thought I could get along without God, but now I know I cannot. I must find him or I will go quite mad. I must find him now. Will you help me?"

The Student Christian Federation is helping the foreign students in Switzerland materially and spiritually. Students in this country might well aid this work. Contributions to it from them and others should be sent to Mr. B. H. Fancher, Treasurer of the International Committee of Young Men's Christian Associations, 347 Madison Avenue, New York City.

## THE "BIG TEN"

After March 4 the Republicans will control Congress in both branches. They will signalize their entrance to power by some needed reforms.

One of them is to reduce the maximum membership in all Senate committees to seventeen. The Republican caucus has passed a resolution to this effect.

Another reform is to reduce the power of the individual Senator. Take the power of a man like Mr. Hitchcock, of Nebraska, for instance. He is Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, senior Democratic member of the Military Affairs and of the Banking and Currency Committees, and holds membership in three other committees. The power of such a man is further increased by the opportunity which these places give him of serving on conference committees between the Senate and the House of Representatives.

In the Senate there are ten major committees—those on Agriculture, Appropriations, Commerce, Finance, Foreign Relations, Inter-State Commerce, the

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

# CARTOONS OF THE WEEK

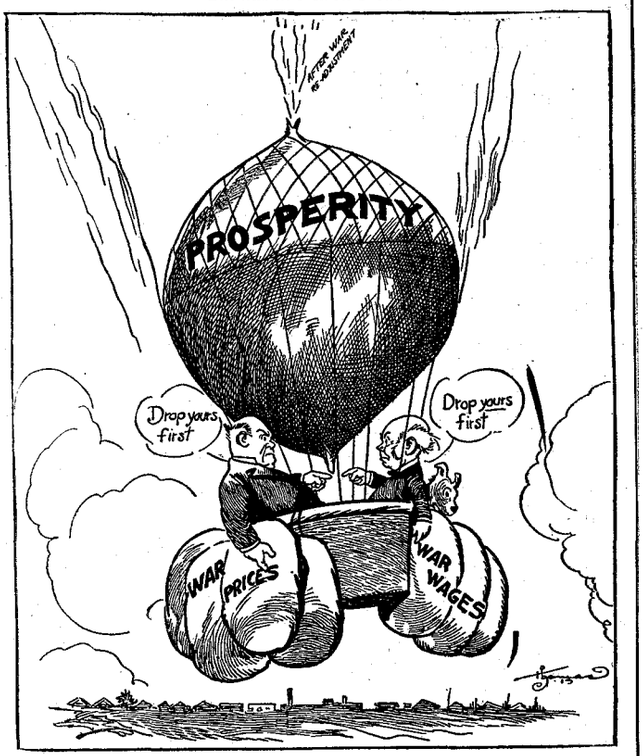
*Cassel in the New York Evening World*

Copyright, 1919, by The Press Publishing Co. (The New York Evening World)

BEAT IT!

THE AMERICAN BOLSHEVIKI MUST GO

*Thomas in Detroit News*




TOO MUCH BALLAST

PROSPERITY WAITS FOR A READJUSTMENT

*Thomas in London Opinion*

SNOWED UNDER!

Thomas Atkins: "I might have been home long ago if it wasn't for this terrible storm of demobilization forms."

A CARTOON THAT HOMESICK "YANKS" WILL APPRECIATE

*Malone in the London Mail*

Fond Mother: "Jackie is playing in the football match to-day."
Friend: "How nice! In what position does he play?"
Fond Mother: "Well, I'm not *quite* sure, but I *think* he's one of the draw backs."

*Lewin in the Passing Show (London)*

THE ONE THING NEEDFUL

"That were a grand jump, guv'nor, if ye'd only brought the 'orse over with ye!"

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Judiciary, Military Affairs, Naval Affairs, and Post Offices. Concerning these committees the Republican caucus has adopted the following resolutions:

1. No Senator shall be a member of more than two of them.

2. No Chairman of any of them shall be appointed to a conference committee upon any bill unless it be reported by the Committee of which he is Chairman.

These reforms are good as far as they go. But they do not go far enough. We look to the progressives in the Republican party in the House as well as in the Senate to supplement them by further amendments—in the direction of suppressing useless committees, for instance.

### THE ROCHDALE MOVEMENT

A correspondent of The Outlook, referring to our editorial on "Industrial Injustice" in the issue of December 18, 1918, says:

> It is passing strange that in all discussion regarding the remedying of industrial wrongs little or nothing is said of the method by which such injustices are being overcome in England—Rochdaleism.

The Outlook is glad to chronicle the rise and progress of this movement.

One rainy night in 1844 twelve men met in the back room of an inn at Rochdale, a cotton and woolen manufacturing place in Lancashire, England, on the river Roch, some ten miles northeast of Manchester. The men organized themselves as the "Rochdale Society of Equitable Pioneers." They agreed to pay such funds as they could into a common fund, with which they bought a little merchandise, agreeing to sell it to members of the society at slightly more than cost. The number of members increased; they took turns in serving in the Society's store. The Pioneers determined that, after paying five per cent interest on the share capital, the profit received from the sales should be allotted to the "purchasing members" in proportion to their purchases. Later, when the Society had grown rich, half of this profit was allotted to an educational fund, and the remainder distributed to the members in proportion to their purchases; this educational fund covered the maintenance of a library, a reading-room, and classes in arts and sciences. The present conditions of membership are the payment of a few pence, with further payments until the aggregate together with interest and dividends places to the member's credit the prescribed amount of a share—one pound ($5). But each member has now the privilege of letting his share increase to $500. Every year there is a general meeting in which every member has a vote.

Hundreds of co-operative societies have been established in imitation. Their co-operative stores do an enormous business. These stores are more than mere societies. First, they keep good, and not only cheap, commodities. Second, they mean thrift to the working classes. Third, they correct the inequalities of wealth. Fourth, they substitute for the competitive system an industry controlled by all in the common interest. Fifth, their management has been largely in the hands of men of such progressive ideas that the stores are seen as a step towards the co-operative principle in all industries.

### CANADA'S REPATRIATION PLANS

Canada, a trustworthy and well-informed correspondent informs us, is grappling in businesslike fashion with the problems of reconstruction. The speedy repatriation of nearly 500,000 men, taken from a population of but little more than 7,000,000 people, and the adjustment of industry to the new conditions of peace, constitute no easy task. There is confidence among Canadians, however, that the same energetic leadership which enabled the Dominion to adapt herself so quickly and successfully to the conditions of war will find a solution for the new problems of peace.

The sudden cancellation of war contracts has thrown many thousands out of employment; but there will be a speedy remedy of this situation as factories are adapted again to their old lines of manufacture. The real problem is the repatriation of the soldier.

In the first months of the war Canada laid the foundations of a system of vocational training and re-education for her disabled soldiers which has since become a model for all the belligerent nations to follow. Her system has been adopted almost *in toto* in France and Britain; it was closely studied last year by a visiting commission from the United States, with the result that the American plan follows step by step the pattern set by Canada. The same plan has been adopted in Australia. In all these countries the partly disabled man is being effectively helped to help himself.

The big problem of the moment is to find employment for the thousands of returning men who are not disabled. In the western provinces there is little difficulty, as that portion of the Dominion had few war industries to be disturbed by the sudden ending of hostilities; but in the eastern provinces the problem is acute.

A complete industrial survey of the whole country has been made by the Government, and the information is kept up to date. Government employment offices are being opened in every city with 10,000 population or more. These offices are directed from Ottawa, and daily reports are sent to the Director of Repatriation, who thus has accurate information regarding the employment situation in all parts of the country. Information has been secured from all the soldiers overseas as to their previous employment and their desires for the future, and all the Government employment offices receive advance information regarding the men about to return to their districts.

Millions of acres of farm land in the western provinces can be made available for soldiers, and the Government is giving substantial assistance to all who are willing to become farmers. A limited amount of free homestead land close to the railways still remains, and this is reserved for soldiers. This land will not be sufficient, and the Government has undertaken to purchase land from private owners and resell it to soldiers on twenty-year payment terms, payment to commence two years after agreement to purchase. In addition, the Government provides a substantial sum for stock and equipment on similar terms of repayment.

To prevent inflation in farm-land prices the Government will expropriate land for the soldiers at an arbitrated price. This policy is of course opposed most vigorously by holders of vacant lands, but it is a popular plan and probably the only practicable plan.

### MR. HURLEY AND THE GERMAN SHIPS

Mr. Edward N. Hurley, Chairman of the United States Shipping Board, has arrived in this country from Europe with the first authoritative statement we have seen concerning the total available German tonnage for carrying American troops. He puts it at over 600,000 gross tons, an estimate which does not include the Imperator, sister ship of the Leviathan (formerly the Vaterland), which cannot be delivered for several months; nor does it include the Bismarck, the latest of the Hamburg-American ships of about 50,000 gross tons nearing completion; nor the other giant vessels, such as the Columbus and the Tirpitz, concerning which no reports have been received.

Of the actual 600,000 tonnage, our share of the German ships now in German ports should give us an additional troop-carrying capacity of more than sixty thousand men a month, says Mr. Hurley, as reported. A large part of the tonnage will be ready for sea before March 15.

Some of the other ships are in Spanish, Argentinian, the Dutch East Indian, and other neutral ports. Of course the ships under our control will fly the American flag.

The German ships for our service will

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

proceed to British or French ports, where the vessels will be turned over to our Navy. In anticipation of these new demands the Navy Department has assembled at those ports a large number of officers and men, ready to take charge of the German ships.

No official statement has been made as to the ultimate disposal of the German ships. Are they to sail under the American flag only as temporary troop ships, finally to be returned to Germany; or are they the permanent property of the United States? Is this one of the questions to be determined by the Peace Conference? We await an answer to these queries with special interest.

### VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE

That there is great scope for the work of such an organization as the Vocational Guidance Bureau of New York City in assisting the child of school age to secure the training and education that will fit him to become an intelligent skilled worker is evidenced by the fact that in 1917 39,000 children in New York City took out their working papers, and in 1918 the number was 50,700, an increase of 11,700.

Our laws at the present time are such that the child of sixteen, no matter what his grade in school, may secure working papers. The child of fifteen who has completed the sixth grade may have the same privilege, and the child of fourteen who has completed the eighth grade may enter the working world.

Various attempts have been made by different organizations to advise and guide the child during his school course so that he may know in what field of endeavor he is best fitted to be employed. Three years ago the Vocational Guidance Bureau was established in New York City. With the approval of the Board of Education, it began its work in Public School No. 147, and it has proved so successful that it is now established in three elementary schools. As no appropriation for this work could be secured from the Board of Estimate, the Bureau is financed by the Henry Street Settlement, the People's Institute, and the Alumni of Public School No. 40. Its aims are to influence children between fourteen and eighteen years of age to remain in school; to watch children for indications of special aptitude in order to develop such aptitude through guidance in vocational training or placement in occupations; to advise all children through their latter years of elementary or secondary schooling in their choice of trade, technical, professional, or other type of school, and to recommend for scholarship those in need of such help.

Before granting a permit to secure working papers to any child the principal of the school sends the child applying for such papers to the vocational counselor, whose office is at the school. By close questioning the counselor is able to form some idea of the character and temperament of the child, his likes and dislikes, and no effort is spared to stimulate his desire to remain in school or to go to a trade school. Where the situation is one involving financial consideration the counselor, in some cases, is able to secure a better-paying position for an adult member of the family, and in other cases it is sufficient to arrange for a scholarship in order to make it possible for the child to continue his studies.

The counselor must, of course, be thoroughly informed as to industrial conditions, and must have the ability to win the confidence of the children and of the parents as well, for a large part of the work extends into the home. Through the Vocational Guidance Bureau all data regarding the child are centralized. The truant officer, nurse, doctor, physical director, teachers, and principals turn their information into one office, and a complete record of the child is thus kept on file.

This work of stimulating the child to find himself and to take advantage of opportunities which otherwise he might not know of is still in its infancy. Similar experiments are being made in Chicago, Philadelphia, and Cincinnati. It is hoped that before many years have passed vocational guidance will be as much a part of the school curriculum as the three R's.

### INDEPENDENCE FOR LITHUANIA?

In January, 1918, the Lithuanians declared their independence.

They inhabit the generally low and level land watered by the river Niemen lying south of the Gulf of Riga on the Baltic Sea, a territory about the size of North Dakota. The total Lithuanian population is slightly over 3,000,000. But Lithuanians claim more than twice as much genuine Lithuanian stock.

The Lithuanians say that they are the most ancient race in Europe; certainly their language is akin to Sanskrit. They also affirm that they are also the most ancient exponents of democracy in Europe, that their leaders of old time were selected by the nation solely because of their fitness to teach the people concerning proper social, political, and moral relations. Every man, woman, and child was taught and practiced some simple handicraft.

For centuries Lithuania remained practically independent, as its forests and marshes were almost impassable and there were no fortified towns to be captured. The people clung to paganism long after the surrounding nations had become converted to Christianity. In the thirteenth century they temporarily accepted Christianity to prevent their annihilation by the Teutonic Knights. Later they drove out the Knights on the one hand, while on the other the Poles (a more aristocratic but less sturdy folk than the Lithuanians) came under their domination. Christianity, however, was not established in Lithuania before the fourteenth century. In 1386 Jagellon, King of Lithuania, married the daughter and heiress of the King of Poland, and succeeded to the crown of that country. For a long time Lithuania and Poland had a common sovereign. This was the great age of expansion for both countries; they extended from the Baltic to the Black Sea. Poland gradually gained the ascendency. At the first Polish partition (1772) most of Lithuania fell to Russia; twenty-two years later, Kosciuszco, claimed as a Pole by Poland and as a Lithuanian by Lithuania, vainly tried to throw off Russian rule, as did the two nations in 1831 and 1863. Russia took terrible vengeance on Lithuania, prohibiting the Lithuanian language and even destroying the types from which Lithuanian books were printed. In 1905 she restored the Lithuanian language in the schools, as well she might, for Lithuania and Letvia are reputed to be the least illiterate parts of Russia.

### ANOTHER BUFFER STATE

If Lithuania should become a separate state, recognized by the Powers—as it might well be—we would have another state in Europe somewhat like Belgium or Holland. It would be, of course, along with Poland, a buffer state. And this would have its very certain advantage, for if there is one thing more than another we need to do it is to separate Germany from Russia. The Germans may have lost the war, but they have by no means lost their ambition practically to annex Russia. The new states of Czechoslovakia and Poland would, indeed, partially check Germany to the south and east, but the addition of a third state—Lithuania—would aid the object.

Czechoslovakia, Poland, and Lithuania are all Roman Catholic in religion. But it is in the erection of an independent Poland and an independent Lithuania that the Roman Catholic hierarchy takes keenest interest, because it would thus wedge itself between the Russian-Greek Catholics, on the one hand, and the German Protestants, on the other.

Such a wedge would be slightly modified religiously, however, if the Letts unite themselves—as they very likely may—to the Lithuanians. Over two million Letts inhabit the province of Livonia and part of Courland. The Lithuanians and Letts, ethnically and linguistically a race apart, are of course not to be confused with the

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Slavs on the one hand or the Germans on the other.

While the Letts have already created their separate state of Letvia and the Lithuanians theirs of Lithuania, an amalgamation would seem desirable. The Lithuanian and Lettish languages, though distinct, are very similar, and the fact that the two peoples are the only ones in that part of the world coming from the same racial stock unites them in an inevitable affinity. If the races could combine, there would probably arise a strong state agriculturally, industrially, commercially, and educationally. Instead of the small Lithuanian port of Memel, there would be the splendid Lettish port of Riga. But the city of Riga would hardly be the capital of the combined nations; the Lithuanians could not relinquish the claims of their own Vilna, a city of over two hundred thousand inhabitants, for centuries the center of Lithuanian life.

## THE REVENUE BILL AND THE BUDGET SYSTEM

THE new Revenue Bill has been passed, and will doubtless be signed as soon as the President returns. It provides for the greatest system of taxation ever framed by the Government of the United States. Its proceeds for the coming fiscal year are estimated at six billion dollars. No loyal American will object to paying his share of the taxes under this bill. Although the European war is over, the bill is essentially a war measure, and the enormous revenue which it is designed to raise is needed in order to fulfill the obligations which this country assumed when it entered the war. In addition to the six billion dollars which the bill proposes to raise by taxation, Mr. Glass, the Secretary of the Treasury, has announced that the Government will need to raise ten billion dollars more by the sale of Liberty Bonds.

Is it not time to stop and make a careful and calm estimate of the essential tendency of this great tax bill? It means that the American people have entered upon a policy of National expenditure which will inevitably lead us into National bankruptcy if we yield to the danger of thinking that our resources are without limit. It was only a few years ago when a "billion dollar Congress"—that is to say, a Congress that voted for the annual expenditure of a billion dollars—was considered something astonishing. We have increased that rate of National expenditure more than tenfold, and we are thinking and talking in billions when we used to be a little awed about talking in millions.

State Legislatures, too, have succumbed to the infection. New York State has made such huge appropriations that they cannot be met by the ordinary forms of taxation, and the Legislature is now proposing a direct State income tax in addition to the Federal income tax.

No patriotic citizen wishes to cut down the expenditures, State or National, that are essential to the general welfare. But every man who knows anything about active affairs knows that Government bureaus, Government enterprises, and Government purchases of all kinds involving huge expenditures of money have been undertaken without any co-ordination and without comparative estimates of cost. A man who spends right and left without considering his income inevitably becomes a bankrupt, and the same inexorable financial law applies also to governments.

There is one simple and sure remedy for this dangerous condition of affairs in our National and State Governments. The people of the country who want their taxes kept within the limits of their power to pay them ought to insist upon the introduction of the Budget System. Under the Budget System the financial wants of various departments are passed upon before the appropriations are made in a way which the ordinary citizen can easily understand, and there is a public accounting of expenditures which can also easily be understood.

No man who does not vigorously support the Budget System and does not insist that his representative in the Government shall also support it has any right to complain of his taxes.

## THE NEW LEAGUE OF NATIONS

THE President is right in saying, as he did at the Peace Conference on February 14, that the proposed constitution of the League of Nations is "at one and the same time a practical document and a human document," but nevertheless it is a very uninteresting document in its literary style. It suffers from that vagueness and involved phraseology which have been characteristic of so many of the official papers and pronouncements coming from Washington during the present Administration. This, however, is a superficial criticism. While the great document lacks the inspiring clarity and force of the language of the Declaration of Independence or the United States Constitution or Washington's Farewell Address or Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation, it is nevertheless in its purposes and in its effects the greatest international document of history.

Briefly summarized, the document provides the following essentials:

The League in its finally organized form is to be bicameral; that is to say, following the analogy of most modern constitutional governments, its functions are to be intrusted to two houses—a House of Delegates and a Supreme or Executive Council.

The League is to have an executive office called, after the European fashion, a "secretariat," with a permanent secretary to keep its records and issue its decisions. Whatever city is selected for the establishment of the secretariat will be the seat of government of the League.

The House of Delegates is to be composed of representatives of the Governments now sitting at the Peace Conference, twenty-three in number. Each of these Governments is to have only one vote in the House of Delegates, but may send not more than three representatives.

The Supreme or Executive Council is to be composed of the five Great Powers which were the leaders in the European war—namely, the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy, and Japan. In addition there are to be added to the Executive Council four other Governments, in the first instance chosen by the five above-named Powers for temporary membership, later to be permanently selected by the House of Delegates.

No state outside of the original charter members (who at the outset appear to be the twenty-three nations now sitting at the Peace Conference, although the document is vague on this point) is to be admitted to the League until it gives "effective guarantees of its sincere intention to observe its international obligations, and unless it shall conform to such principles as may be prescribed by the League in regard to its naval and military affairs and armaments." This excludes Germany and her allies for the present.

The League will protect each of its members against aggressions upon its territorial integrity or political independence.

The League will take cognizance of and action upon war or threats of war even made outside of the League.

The Executive Council of the League is ordered to formulate plans for the establishment of a Court of International Justice. Any nation of the League which refuses to abide by the decision of the Court or of a due process of arbitration shall first be ostracized politically and industrially. If this treatment does not succeed, military and naval power shall be used to enforce the decrees of the League, this military and naval power to be contributed by the member nations on a scale and in a proportion to be recommended by the Executive Council.

The League will supervise the manufacture of arms and munitions among its members, and so will work towards the lessening of excessive armament.

The League will adopt the principle of

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

trusteeship in the government of the colonies and territories captured in the world war. This colonial trusteeship will be assigned by the League to the nations best fitted for the trust. The trustee nations shall report annually to the League the results of this colonial administration in trust. There will be a permanent colonial or "Mandatory Commission" at the executive seat of the League to receive such reports, and presumably to receive complaints from colonies which think they are not being justly governed.

The League "will endeavor to secure and maintain fair and humane conditions of labor for men, women, and children, both in their own countries and in all countries to which their commercial and industrial relations extend." To carry out this promise the League will establish a permanent International Bureau of Labor.

At this writing what has been accomplished is a draft embodying the foregoing provisions made by a special committee of the Peace Conference which consists of fourteen nations—the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan, Belgium, Brazil, China, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Poland, Portugal, Rumania, and Serbia. That it will be adopted by the Peace Conference with no substantial changes is assured by the fact that the representatives of the five Great Powers of the world have unanimously approved it.

The New York "Sun" objects to this great international agreement because it would nullify the Constitution of the United States. The "Sun" says that it is the Constitutional right of the Congress of the United States to declare war, and nothing but an amendment of the Constitution can abrogate that right. Very true. The League of Nations cannot nullify our Constitution even if it wanted to. But it does not want to. The proposed "constitution" of the League of Nations is simply a gentleman's agreement. Under it the Congress of the United States could exercise its Constitutional right and declare war to-morrow morning on Great Britain. But if it did so it would bring down upon its members an irresistible protest from the people of this country who believe in keeping promises, and it would arouse against its action the moral judgment of the civilized world. If Congress, as we earnestly hope it will, ratifies this gentleman's agreement, it simply agrees to withhold the exercise of its Constitutional right to declare war until it has submitted the question to the League for discussion. It does not in the slightest degree jeopardize its Constitutional privileges.

Another objection that is made to the League of Nations as proposed in the document or constitution now before us is that it does away with the Monroe Doctrine. On the contrary, in this document Europe recognizes and strengthens the principle of the Monroe Doctrine. The Monroe Doctrine notified the European Powers that the United States would not assent to any intervention of those Powers in matters relating to the American continent. It did this for the purpose of protecting the free institutions of America from injustice and oppression by the despotic autocracies of Europe. The League of Nations proposes, if not explicitly, at least implicitly, that no state shall be a member in which the free institutions of constitutional government are not adopted and maintained. It thus espouses the principle of the Monroe Doctrine and extends its protection over all the nations of the world.

It must be constantly remembered that agreements of all kinds made under constitutional government rest in the last analysis upon the moral force of public opinion. The decrees of the Supreme Court of the United States would not be worth the paper they are written upon if the people of the United States did not recognize the moral power of the Court. So the decisions and decrees of the League of Nations which has just been born will rest upon the respect and adherence of the people of those nations.

If the people of the five great countries, the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy, and Japan, really desire to have the League of Nations as proposed in this momentous historical document given a fair trial, it will be tried and we believe will succeed. If they do not, no amount of statesmanship or diplomacy can make it a success. The issue now rests upon the will of the people. We have faith that they will support the work of their representatives at the Peace Conference.

## ISOLATION OR CO-OPERATION

GEORGE WASHINGTON, who nearly a century and a quarter ago counseled our fathers against entangling alliances with foreign nations at a time when "our detached and distant situation invites and enables us to pursue a different course," foresaw a future time when this counsel would no longer be applicable. He said:

> If we remain one people under an efficient government, the period is not far off when we may defy material injury from external annoyance; when we may take such an attitude as will cause the neutrality we may at any time resolve upon to be scrupulously respected; when belligerent nations, under the impossibility of making acquisitions upon us, will not lightly hazard the giving us provocation; when we may choose peace or war, as our interest, guided by our justice, shall counsel.

That period has arrived.

In 1796 the United States was an infant Nation of thirteen colonies, lying along the Atlantic coast, with an agricultural population of between three and four million inhabitants, starting a new experience in government, an object of suspicion, jealousy, if not hostility, to all other governments, and to all other peoples an object of indifference, and not yet sure whether it was a sovereign Nation or only a confederacy of sovereign States, and therefore wisely advised to avoid entangling alliances with other nations.

In 1919 the United States is a powerful Nation, whose territory extends from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean and from the Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico, with a population of over a hundred million, with varied and highly developed industries—forestry, mining, and manufactures as well as agriculture; whose democratic ideal of government has been adopted by practically all civilized governments, and is recognized and admired by all civilized peoples; whose co-operation with other civilized nations has turned the tide in a world war against autocracy, and is now eagerly desired by all civilized peoples in a joint effort to protect the essential rights of mankind to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness against autocracy and anarchy, the two great enemies of justice, peace, and liberty.

Traditionalism is no better in the State than in the Church, no better in politics than in theology. Fundamental moral principles are eternal; but specific rules and specific counsels, which have served their purpose in the age which gave them birth, ought never to be allowed in a succeeding age to become checks to growth and hindrances to duty. The diet and the dress prescribed for a babe are not to be imposed on the growing boy or the full-grown man.

The question for the American people to decide to-day is not, Was Washington's counsel against European alliances wise in 1796? but, What international policy do our National interests invite and our international duties require us to adopt in the present crisis in the world's history?

President Wilson has defined the object of the war: it is, "To make the world safe for democracy." Does any one imagine that it has been made safe for democracy? Is Russia safe for democracy, where a National Assembly representing all the people has been dispersed by the sword; where robbery, murder, and rape are epidemic, and the horrors of the French Revolution are repeated on a

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

larger scale? Is France safe for democracy, with Germany unchanged in her temper and General Hindenburg still in command of a formidable German army? Is Italy safe for democracy, where the Bolshevik propaganda demoralized the Italian army even during the war and laid the state open to invasion, and where the same propaganda is carried on to-day among a people whom ignorance and Austrian rule in the past have made ready to welcome that propaganda? Is Great Britain safe for democracy, with the threat of a universal strike hanging over her, involving the deprivation of light and fuel and transportation for her people, and the Sinn Feiners insisting, with a fatuous inconsistency, that the self-determination of peoples entitles them to determine the destiny of Ireland, but does not entitle the Irish who do not agree with them to have an equal voice in that determination? Is even America safe for democracy, where the pro-Bolshevik propaganda is to-day far more perilous than was the pro-German propaganda in 1914?

The issue in 1919 is different in form but identical in substance with the issue in 1914. Nietzsche declares that morality is the custom of the group; that there is no law above the will of the group, for the group is itself the creator of law, and therefore above all law; that morality has no other sanction than self-will; that if the state is the group, whatever the state orders is moral; therefore if the state orders robbery, murder, and rape, robbery, murder, and rape are moral. What Nietzsche put in words Hindenburg and Ludendorff translated into deeds. The Bolsheviki have adopted the same philosophy, but have adopted a different group. They are the group. Those who do not agree with them are a foreign group. Whatever they think to be moral is moral. That they think it moral makes it moral. Robbery, murder, and rape of those who differ from them are right.

The philosophy of German Imperialism and Russian Nihilism is essentially the same. Neither recognizes any higher law than the law of human wills. Germanism is organized self-will—organized in a state. Bolshevism is unorganized self-will—self-will in the individual. Turgenev, in "Fathers and Sons," written in 1862, has depicted the Nihilist. He writes not to condemn, but to describe; not as a preacher, not as a philosopher, but as a dramatist. Bazároff, the Nihilist of his story, defines the Nihilist as "a man who respects nothing. A man who does not bow before any authority whatever."

The Bolshevist is a product of Nihilism. To the Bolshevist there are no Ten Commandments, no moral law, no law of any kind. There is no legal marriage. A man may desert his wife and children if he gets tired of them. There is no protection of woman against the lust of man. From the testimony last week given before the United States Senate Committee we extract one paragraph, the report of a woman teacher made to the Rev. George S. Simons, Superintendent since 1907 of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Russia and Finland, and reported by him to the Senate:

> "The institute in which she taught is one of the finest buildings in Petrograd. She said that the Bolshevist authorities had barracked hundreds of the Red Guard in one wing of the building, and in doing so issued orders that all girls of and between the ages of sixteen and eighteen years were to remain in the building."
>
> "And that," said Senator Wolcott, "was the result, not of the act of irresponsible guards, but of the Bolshevist authorities?"
>
> "Yes."

Of course there is no protection of property. The banks have been robbed wherever the Bolsheviki have had power. Thus they have plenty of money with which to pay mercenary soldiers at home and finance a propaganda of anarchy abroad.

What protection is furnished to life is indicated by the following quotation from an official order of the Bolshevist Commissary for Home Affairs:

> Numerous hostages should be taken from the bourgeoisie and officer classes. At the slightest attempt to resist or the slightest movement among the White Guards, shootings of masses of hostages should be begun without fail. Initiative in this matter rests especially with the local Executive Committees.

The Bible has been cited in past times as an authority for the Inquisition, for the divine right of kings, for chattel slavery. No wonder it is cited for Bolshevism. Thus Count Tolstoy argues that there should be no courts; does not Christ say, "Judge not"? There shall be no police; does not Christ say, "Resist not evil"? To Count Tolstoy the crimes of the Bolsheviki would be abhorrent, but the pacifism of Tolstoy is one of the influences which have taken out of the idealistic Russian people the courage to resist the crimes of the Bolsheviki by the only resistance they can understand—the strong arm of a strong government.

Civilization rests on the assumption that there are eternal, immutable, divine laws which man did not make and cannot unmake: laws of material forces, which we call natural laws; of the body, which we call laws of health; of the intellectual life, which we call laws of the mind; of the social order, which we call moral laws. To disregard these laws is to court disease, disaster, death. To understand and obey these laws is life, health, prosperity. Germanism denied the authority of these divine laws, and substituted the self-will of the state; that is despotism. Bolshevism denies the authority of these laws, and substitutes the self-will of a group within the state; that is anarchy. The whole civilized world should unite to resist these twin enemies of the race—despotism and anarchy.

National interest and National honor combine to call upon us to take our share in this world campaign for law, justice, and order.

In one of the first addresses Abraham Lincoln ever gave he warned his hearers against "the increasing disregard for law which pervades the country." Can any one say this danger does not still exist? The ominous answer comes back to us in deeds which speak louder than words: in loose divorce laws and still looser morals in some sections of our population; in the haste with which we enact laws, and our indifference to their non-execution; in the evasion of laws by some and in the open violation of laws by others; in—we quote again from Abraham Lincoln's address—"the growing disposition to substitute the wild and furious in lieu of the sober judgment of courts, and the worse than savage mobs for the executive ministers of justice;" and in the organization of groups which substitute the red flag for the American flag, and avowedly make war upon both property and the family.

And National honor forbids us from standing aside while other nations fight the battle for civilization. Our wealth, our strength, our past traditions, all forbid so cowardly a policy. Emissaries from this country migrating to Russia have become leaders in the Bolshevist campaign. The world has justly credited President Wilson with having contributed to the defeat of Germany by putting before the common people of Europe the American ideal of popular government. We have helped to fan the embers of discontent into a revolutionary flame. Surely we have some higher duty to perform toward the peoples of Europe than to select from our own "undesirable citizens" a few prominent leaders and ship them back to add to the conflagration which threatens the Old World.

Isolation is no longer possible for America; it is neither safe for us nor just to other peoples. Co-operation in the maintenance of law, order, and justice is the only alternative. Whether it should adopt the method of co-operation embodied in the proposed League of Nations is the most important question now before the American people. Elsewhere we give a summary of the constitution of such a League, as proposed by the Committee of the Peace Conference, and, briefly, some of the reasons for our profound conviction that its adoption would mark a very important stage in the progress of

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

the world toward international justice and peace.

## CONCERNING ONE OF TIME'S REVENGES

THE Happy Eremite had met the man at an editorial luncheon and had been struck by the stocky, compact figure, the bronzed face, the quiet voice, the evident reserve, even before his neighbor told him the name. He recognized it instantly. No one at all interested in public affairs, in fact, would have failed to recognize it, and, hearing it, to look with a deeper curiosity at the man who bore it. So this was Percival Benda, he said to himself. He had pictured him quite differently. Perhaps it was the Percival in his name which had suggested silk socks, a smooth face, and neatly parted hair. He was quite unprepared for granite. But granite the man was—granite with eyes and an eloquent tongue to which one man was as good as a mass-meeting.

The Happy Eremite drew a copy of "Who's Who" from the shelf over his desk and turned to the brief note which gave the outward facts concerning the life and career of Percival Benda. He glanced rapidly over the dozen or fifteen lines. They gave an undramatic but luminous record of tireless social settlement work, of membership on certain prosaic but effective commissions, of an unsuccessful candidacy for Governor in defense of a splendid cause.

He glanced more carefully over the colorless account, conscious of all it omitted of hairbreadth escapes in wild regions where the passion for adventure had driven Percival Benda before he had discovered that the most satisfying adventures lay under his eyes in the hearts of great cities; conscious also of memories faintly awakened by a name that formed a vital part of the man's history.

There it was: "*M.* [meaning "married"] Helena Pennington (*q.v.*)."

He obeyed the injunction and turned the page.

> BENDA, HELENA PENNINGTON (Mrs. Percival Benda), social economist; *b.* New York; *d.* Witworth and Clara (Bates) Pennington. . . .

The Happy Eremite let the book fall on his desk. "By George!" he murmured. "By George! Time's revenges!"

Twenty years were wiped out in a flash of memory, and he was a boy again, sitting cross-legged on the floor of what was known as the "parlor," playing bezique with his elder sister after supper. He could see his father smoking comfortably behind the evening paper near the table on which the oil lamp stood; he could see his mother, mending; he could see his other sister, with a book in her lap. Esther Harris came in, tall, unbelievably thin, with her hair that looked by nature as though it had been bleached and not bleached very well. And the news she brought was the information that Helena Pennington had given up society and gone to live in a social settlement house "somewhere on the East Side."

He remembered the open mouths, the indignation, the honest indignation. Such a performance was altogether unheard of; it savored of the veil and nunneries. It was an affectation, an attempt to gain notoriety, a freakish whim of an oversophisticated daughter of wealth, driven to extremes by the boredom she had no spiritual means to satisfy; it was betrayal of a social obligation, betrayal of family and friends; it was pharisaism.

The Eremite remembered having wondered vaguely at the time whether Helena Pennington's transferal of herself from New York's "best" society to New York's "worst" was all the things that people said it was. The matter perplexed him, for, on the one hand, he admired Helena's independence, and, on the other, while not taking the indignation of Esther Harris, or even his own sisters, very seriously, he trusted implicitly the fineness of instinct and judgment of his father and mother. To his mother, herself brought up in an old-fashioned home, Helena's defection from the unromantic chores and simple pleasures of the home circle was in a sense the defection of a soldier from a noble cause. She looked upon it with the regret and profound disapproval with which any true man or woman looks upon one who gives up the immediate duty for the more romantic because more distant labor. His sisters resented, above all, Helena's breach of the conventions. They gave her no credit for a worthy motive. When they did, they did it patronizingly. Their friends, who were also Helena's, took the same attitude. The Varleigh girls, who were feverishly being educated in the tum-ti-tum-tum of what was supposed to constitute a young lady's "finishing;" Jane Woodward, who played the piano like a virtuoso and knew no more about music than an organ-grinder; Marian Cate, who had been round the world and returned with a few kodak pictures and nothing more—all chattered, all condemned, and all failed to catch a gleam of what to Helena was a new vision.

The Eremite remembered that, unlike other scandals, the defection of Helena Pennington did not slip out of mind when the nine days of wonder were over. For some one or other would come upon Helena somewhere, and there would be new fuel on the fire. Some one would call on her in the settlement house and return with terrible tales of Helena's game of imitation poverty. Once some one saw her in Cherry Street with a shawl thrown over her head, hurrying to some sick-bed. In the telling of that incident the emphasis was never on the sick-bed and always on the shawl. That shawl put Helena definitely out of the pale. One did not hear of her much after that.

Then suddenly one day, after two years or more, Helena became for one last hour the center of indignation. For she announced her engagement. Every one admitted that with her wealth and position she might have had any one. But she had chosen an unspeakable nobody whom she had met in settlement work. Being in that sort of work, the gossip ran, he was probably one of those goody-goody ineffectives who drifted into charity because they did not have the brains to go out and make money. No one stopped to inquire who or what Percival Benda really was. People were satisfied that they knew. With her marriage, Helena drifted out of sight and out of mind. She was an "eccentric." "Society" moved ponderously on along its divinely appointed course.

The Happy Eremite returned from the past and glanced down the list of Helena Benda's achievements. She was a member of endless leagues and chairman of countless committees; she too had her distinguished record in politics. The Eremite had seen her name mentioned among the women leaders of her party.

"And where are the girls who mocked and scorned Helena Pennington?" said the Happy Eremite. "Where are Susan and Evelyn and Jane Woodward and Marian Cate and Esther Harris and the Varleigh girls and the others?"

Some of them were married, none too happily, one was divorced; Esther Harris, the brightest of the lot, was trying to piece together a precarious living, and trying on the whole in vain, since, with all her cleverness, she had never been taught to do anything well. The Varleigh girls were unmarried still, and still feverishly acquiring a useless, pointless, lifeless education. It occurred to the Eremite with a pang that his elder sister had had an extraordinary gift of sympathy and more than usual executive skill; and his younger sister had had a mind which had always been more than a match for Helena Pennington's. Why could not they have seen the vision that Helena saw, and found not only the happiness of marriage but the parallel happiness of public service? Helena had found both. Why could they not have found both? "Society" had claimed them, snuffing out their gifts. Helena was on the way to becoming United States Senator; her husband might conceivably land in the White House.

"One of Time's revenges!" murmured the Happy Eremite. "One of Time's revenges!"

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

# THE GERMAN LANGUAGE SCHOOL QUESTION

IN the county where one of our correspondents in Missouri lives—a person actively interested in the public schools—there are a number of German Lutheran and German evangelical parochial schools. Our correspondent writes:

> About ninety per cent of the parents belonging to these religious sects have withdrawn their children from the neighboring public schools to indoctrinate them with the German language, customs, and prejudices of the Fatherland [of those parents] against the social and religious customs of the American communities in which they claim citizenship.
>
> These children are deprived of the public school advantages at about ten years of age and are not permitted to return to them until confirmation—when fourteen years old. The German catechism in the German language is the exclusive text-book during these four most impressionable years of the children.
>
> Conditions are growing worse instead of better since the signing of the armistice.

The correspondent appeals to The Outlook for advice. Accordingly The Outlook asked for information and counsel from three sources—the Hon. P. P. Claxton, United States Commissioner of Education; State Superintendent of Public Schools Samuel A. Baker, of Missouri; and Dr. Thomas E. Finegan, Deputy Commissioner of Education of New York State.

In his recent Message to the Missouri Legislature, now in session, Governor Gardner discussed the teaching of the German language in the schools and its use, making recommendations calculated to Americanize all sections of the State. A legislative committee has in charge the restriction of the use of the German language. Superintendent Baker says that "since the opening of the late war practically all of the public schools of Missouri have stopped offering German," that "very few elementary public schools have ever taught German in the State, but some have," and that "there are at present two bills before the General Assembly [the State Legislature]. One prohibits the teaching of any foreign language in any elementary school of the State, public, private, or parochial, below the eighth grade; the other prohibits the teaching of German in any public elementary school." These bills, we assume, were introduced in response to Governor Gardner's Message. The first bill has now passed the lower house of the Legislature.

In practically all of the States, as Commissioner Claxton says, "there are laws requiring parents to send their children between certain ages to the public schools, or otherwise to provide for their education. Frequently the law stipulates that other schools, to which the children are permitted to go in lieu of the public schools, must offer as good an opportunity for education as do the public schools." For instance, under the provision of Section 623 of the Compulsory Education Law of New York State, children within the compulsory school ages who do not attend a public school must receive instruction in the school which they do attend "at least substantially equivalent to the instruction given children of like age in the public schools of the city or district in which such child resides; and such attendance shall be for at least as many hours each day thereof as are required of children of like age at public schools."

Under this law the six common school branches of reading, spelling, writing, arithmetic, English language, and geography must be taught in English. But it was discovered, so Dr. Finegan informs us, that "in certain German schools and the schools conducted by the Poles a part of this elementary course was taught in a language other than English." To meet this issue the New York State Department of Education, it is a satisfaction to learn from Dr. Finegan, issued a regulation last July by which "*all* subjects included in the curriculum of an elementary school must be taught in English and from English texts," the authority to enforce this provision being the Board of Education of the city or district in which a private or parochial elementary school is maintained.

Our public schools, as Commissioner Claxton affirms, "are maintained in the several States for the purpose of preparing boys and girls for American life and citizenship. Such preparation is generally considered a right of the child and also a necessity for the State." Hence the State may well, he believes, and we believe, "make adequate provision for such investigation of private and parochial schools as will enable the school officers to determine definitely if their standards are as high as those of the public schools. The spirit of the Constitution of the United States and of the several States will probably not permit anything more."

# THE HERRON APPOINTMENT

## A POLL OF PUBLIC OPINION

AS might have been expected, the newspaper and other comment on the appointment by President Wilson of George Davis Herron to be a delegate from the United States Government to the Princes' Islands to confer with the Bolsheviki and other Russian factions has been vigorous.

On behalf of President Wilson, his "Boswell," Mr. David Lawrence, telegraphing to the New York "Evening Post," stated that the appointment of Mr. White and Mr. Herron as delegates to the Russian Conference "is received here [Paris] as showing the desire of the American delegation to select men in whom the American public have confidence as well as the liberals of Europe."

The St. Louis "Globe" says: "William Allen White will 'write up' the peculiarities of the Bolsheviki, while George D. Herron will probably sympathize with them."

The New York "Sun" indicates that the appointment may have been due in some degree to the interpretations of Mr. Wilson in Professor Herron's "The Man and the President," published in a Geneva (Switzerland) periodical on the occasion of Mr. Wilson's re-election in 1916.

The "Sun" also quotes as follows from Mr. Herron's subsequent book "President Wilson and the World Peace," published in 1917:

> As compared with Woodrow Wilson, there are Socialist spokesmen who are Bourbon in their understanding and sympathy. As contrasted with America's President, contemporary leaders of German Socialism are mediæval reactionaries. . . . He stands for a universal politic, so new, so revolutionary, so creative of a different world than ours, that few have begun to glimpse his vision or to apprehend his purpose.

The New York "Tribune" recalls that Herron's free-love views were responsible for his expulsion from the University of Iowa as well as from the Congregational Church of that State, saying:

> Farmers and their wives who listened to his sermons did not like his novel ideas and demanded that he separate himself from their church. His expulsion from the University followed soon after his desertion of his wife and two children.

The Buffalo "Express" reports that "strong protests demanding cancellation of the appointment of Dr. George D. Herron as a delegate to confer with the Bolsheviki are being sent to President Wilson." The Presbyterian Union of Newark, New Jersey, has adopted a resolution alleging that Herron tried to start a "free love" colony at Metuchen, New Jersey, and demands that his appointment be withdrawn. At Ripon, Wisconsin, Herron's former home, citizens sent this cablegram to President Wilson: "We protest against the appointment of George D. Herron as envoy to the Princes' Islands Conference. We know him and believe his record proves him unfit to represent America anywhere." The Eastern and Middle West Travelers of America also sent the following telegram:

> We respectfully urge you to reconsider and recall the appointment of Herron,



PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

whose shallow-brained propaganda cannot help but be an insult to every American home. At this particular time we urge on you the necessity of appointing as representatives of the Government only men of sound views and stable character, especially where representatives come into contact with Bolsheviki, so that the latter will understand that America will not tolerate violence and the Anarchistic policies with which they are associated.

In his sermon on February 16 at Grace Church, New York City, the Rev. Dr. Charles Lewis Slattery made this significant reference:

A man, for instance, who has thrown his own loyalty to family relationships to the winds is not a competent agent to win the co-operation of a disorganized people in the unification of the world. A man who breaks the laws of the community because he thinks them unnecessary cannot hope to build up any unity among nations.

A paper which tries to see both sides of the case is the Springfield "Republican." Admitting that adverse criticism is justified as to Mr. Herron personally, and that "it does not help our diplomacy abroad to stir up unnecessary criticism at home," it mentions on behalf of the appointee the following reasons why the appointment is appropriate:

Professor Herron, as a Socialist, has been a stanch and eloquent advocate of the cause of the Allies throughout the war. . . .

Professor Herron was there [Switzerland] while Lenine was, and doubtless knew the Bolshevist leader personally. But he has been consistently opposed to Bolshevism.

The Herron appointment, from this point of view, is as well justified as was that of Charles Edward Russell, of New York, another Socialist, as a member of the Root Mission to Russia in the spring of 1917.

The present Bolshevist leaders obviously cannot be tactfully approached for an exchange of views by capitalists or corporation lawyers. . . . Moderate Socialists of pro-Entente sympathies, consequently, may have to be used to establish communication with the rulers of the new Russia.

The New York "Evening Sun" hints that our delegation might be made entirely Bolshevist:

The accusers have it that the appointee to this conference not only fails to conform to ordinary practice but holds and agitates the theories of free love. We do not assume to judge of the facts, but certainly he should not go to the Princes' Islands with this stigma of suspicion upon him. The United States of America would make a pretty figure selecting any such agent to play the *persona grata*, currying favor with gentry who, for their part, do not believe in marriage bonds either.

As the Bolshevik code, however, . . . condones treason, the acceptance of German money, and mass murder of citizens, a fit colleague for Professor Herron would be an individual approving of these acts; that is, if we really mean to mollify the Bolsheviki by putting halters around the necks of our moral and political institutions.

The opinion of practically all the American papers which have commented on the subject is summarized by the New York "Times:"

As a teacher of the extreme doctrines of Socialism and of the loose views of the marriage relation which so many Socialists hold, Mr. Herron has been in close sympathy with the principles which have guided Lenine and Trotsky in their war upon capitalism and upon society. Mr. Herron is to be accounted rather an exponent of Bolshevist opinion than of the American opinion upon questions which must come up for discussion in the Conference. That is enough to condemn his appointment as one not fit to be made.

But the New York "Times" is not satisfied with a condemnation of this appointment only; it says:

This is one of a considerable number of appointments to Administration service . . . in respect to which it is fitting that a serious protest should be made. . . . The selection of persons like Mr. Herron, and of others who have been chosen for conspicuous posts in the war service of the Administration, is approved in this country chiefly by those who are active in the Socialistic cause or in sympathy with it.

These appointments . . . give encouragement to the agitators and plotters who in many parts of the country are stirring up labor troubles or advocating the overthrow of our Governmental institutions. . . .

To millions of friends and supporters of the President appointments of this class have been a cause of regret and uneasiness. They cannot be defended; they are not understood.

# SOME ECONOMIC ASPECTS OF IDEALISM

## BY THEODORE H. PRICE

I KNOW that the editors, and possibly the readers, of The Outlook expect that my monthly article shall deal with economic or commercial questions, and I realize that there are many such questions now thrusting themselves upon the American people. There are, however, some moral questions that have an economic side, and one of these was recently discussed at a meeting of the Parents' League of New York City. It was, "How can we best maintain in our boys and girls the enthusiasm for service inspired by the war?"

To me there seems to be an economic factor in this problem, the determinant of which is the relation between the material condition under which a child is reared and his service to society when he becomes a man. It is, I think, generally believed that a majority of those who have achieved eminence in America in any walk of life were the children of parents who had very small incomes. I have not, however, been able to find statistical proof of this general impression, but in looking for it I found that there were many distinguished men who were the sons of clergymen.

The coincidence between a ministerial parentage and public distinction impressed me as so curious that I was led to investigate the subject further, and the result of this investigation was briefly summarized in the paper that I submitted in answer to the question considered by the Parents' League.

With the approval of the editors, I make that paper my article this month, because I believe that it will hearten many fathers and mothers who are, despite small incomes and the high cost of living, trying to keep bright the light of idealism in their homes and set an example of service and sacrifice to their children.

How can we best maintain in our boys and girls the enthusiasm for service inspired by the war?

With the assistance of etymology, the question answers itself. Enthusiasm is derived from two Greek words—*en*, in, and *Theos*, God.

Literally, it means God in us, and the way best to maintain it is to cultivate a knowledge of God and inculcate a recognition of his authority. The Greeks, who gave us the word enthusiasm, knew not the God that we know, but the spirit that inspired the heroes of Thermopylæ was none the less self-sacrificing.

When the war first burst upon us and we came to realize the selflessness that would be required of the individual if the life of civilization was to be saved, there spread throughout England and America the hope that what was called a revival of spirituality would be the result, and among the clergy and some churchmen it seemed to be expected that this reawakening would manifest itself in what used to be called a revival of religion and a greatly increased interest in the church.

It can hardly be said that this expectation has been realized; but that there has been a revival of spirituality none can doubt, and the very fact that we are asked to consider how we can maintain an enthusiasm for service in our boys and girls is one manifestation of it.

There are many answers that can be made to this question, and all of them will, no doubt, be helpful, but one is suggested by what may at first be regarded as an odd coincidence. Reading a brief biography of President Wilson the other day, I was reminded that he is the son and grandson of Presbyterian ministers.

I then recalled that Grover Cleveland

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

was also the son of a Presbyterian minister; that Charles E. Hughes, who came near to being President of the United States, was the son of a Baptist minister; that Charles S. Whitman, lately Governor of the State of New York, was the son of a Methodist minister; and that Judge Seabury, his chief competitor for the Governorship in the election of 1916, was, I think, the son of an Episcopal bishop.

My interest in the political advantages of ministerial parentage having been thus stimulated, I commenced to investigate, and was amazed to find how many of the men and women who have served and are serving their country in public office, or as teachers, professors, college presidents, and in other relationships that yield no reward except a modest if not an insufficient living and a consciousness of service that is often without recognition, are the sons of clergymen or teachers or were reared under the influence of the idealism by which the minister and the teacher are, thank God, generally inspired.

I have not had time to make a very thorough examination of the records, and no one seems to have compiled a comprehensive list of the notable men and women who had ministers or teachers for their fathers, but, running rapidly through the Dictionary of Biography, I find that Huxley was the son of a minister; so were Ralph Waldo Emerson and Addison. Jenner, who made the world immune to smallpox by the discovery of vaccination, had a clergyman for a father, as did Oliver Wendell Holmes; Lord Nelson; Froebel, the founder of the kindergarten; Noah Porter, one of the famous presidents of Yale; Sir Joshua Reynolds, the artist; Paley, the great theologian; and Bancroft, the American historian. Richard Watson Gilder was the son of a clergyman. Harriet Beecher Stowe and Henry Ward Beecher were the children of the distinguished divine Lyman Beecher. Lloyd George is the son of a Unitarian school-teacher, and his uncle was a shoemaker who shared the expense of educating his famous nephew. The celebrated Mrs. Southworth was the daughter of a school-teacher. The eloquent Robert Ingersoll, who was notable, if not notorious, for his lectures upon infidelity, was the son of a clergyman. The famous Jonathan Edwards, who was the son of one clergyman, Timothy Edwards, and the grandson of another, Solomon Stoddard, founded a family that is said to have included among its various branches no less than thirteen men who were clergymen, college presidents, judges, and prominent publicists.

Among these are specially mentioned Aaron Burr, a grandson of Jonathan Edwards; Jonathan, Jr., the second son of the great clergyman, who became a missionary to the Indians; a great-grandson, Tryon Edwards, who became President of Wilson College; Henry Waggaman Edwards, who was a Senator from Connecticut; Timothy Dwight, President of Yale College from 1795 to 1817; Theodore Dwight, a journalist, a distinguished Congressman, and one of the first abolitionists in this country; Timothy L. Dwight, who became the successor of Noah Porter as President of Yale University in 1886; and Sereno Edwards Dwight, one of the Presidents of Hamilton College.

A canvass of the present Congress shows that at least ten members, or ten per cent, of the present Senate and twenty-six members, or six per cent, of the present House of Representatives had ministers or teachers for fathers. A much larger number had women who were the daughters of ministers or had been school-teachers for their mothers; but as to this, the letters I have received in response to a questionnaire that I addressed to each Representative and Senator are not entirely specific.

The facts developed are, however, impressive. The present Congress contains 531 members—96 in the Senate and 435 in the House—and 36 of them, or nearly nine per cent, had clergymen or teachers for their fathers. According to the Census of 1910, there were in the whole country 117,333 male ministers, 12,710 male college professors, and 118,442 male school-teachers—a total of 248,485, which is less than two and one-half per cent of our population. The fact that nine per cent of our Congressmen are sons of men belonging to a class that comprises less than two and one-half per cent of the population suggests a vocational aptitude that is inherited or a breeding or environment that predisposes men to public service.

George R. Lunn, who was the Socialist Mayor of Schenectady, and now represents the Schenectady District in Congress, is a clergyman. He writes me an interesting letter in reply to my questionnaire, in which he says:

> I am intensely interested in your theory that the idealism and self-devotion of poorly paid preachers and teachers of the United States predisposes their sons toward a career that in these days of expensive living and small salaries involves a sacrifice hardly less than their fathers practiced. I am sometimes haunted with the thought that a sufficiency of this world's goods, guaranteeing one against want, seems to rob the average person of the very conditions that make for highest idealism, yet I am the last to argue that poverty is essential to high thinking.
>
> The home of the average preacher or teacher breathes culture and idealism. The atmosphere is that of the ideal, rather than of how to make money. I think there is more emphasis on the making of a life than there is on the making of a living.

Mr. Lunn's statement that the home of the average preacher breathes culture and idealism seems to supply us with another answer to the question we have been asked to discuss. As already pointed out, less than two and one-half per cent of our population are male teachers and preachers, and it has not been possible for any very large number of our American children to choose ideal fathers, but those parents who are not parsons or pedagogues can at least try to make up for their shortcomings by providing homes which breathe an atmosphere of culture and idealism; for the spirit of service is certainly the product of culture and idealism, and it cannot persist when these qualities are lacking. The forced draft of war may for a time rekindle the smoldering embers of a rudimentary but dormant patriotism, and the contagion of example may infect even the supremely selfish with a fleeting desire to work for others and do their bit for the country, but the sustained devotion to the public interest which characterizes good citizens and makes for good government is generally an inherited quality that manifests itself with cumulative power through succeeding generations. While wealth and luxury are not necessarily incompatible with the transmission of this power from parent to child, and may, in fact, foster its growth in an aristocracy whose motto is *noblesse oblige*, the weight of evidence seems to favor the belief that in America the capacity for sympathy and its correlative, the desire to help, find their highest development in men and women who felt the spur of necessity in their youth but whose aspirations were nevertheless directed toward the better things of life by high-minded parents who had learned the joy of service and the eternal quality of the things that are unseen.

"The evil that men do lives after them; the good is oft interred with their bones," is one of not a few fallacies to which the great Shakespeare has given currency. If it were true, the world would be a sorry if not an intolerable place in which to live. It is the good that we do that survives. "*De mortuis, nil nisi bonum*," was the motto of a pagan civilization, and Christianity inculcates even greater charity toward those who have gone.

We idealize the dead and exalt their admirable qualities while we minimize their shortcomings until we have constructed a sublimated figure that is a sublimating influence upon our lives. The idealized Washington and Lincoln with whom we have been made familiar, not to speak of other heroic personages who have passed away, witness the truth of this statement. We know that they were not impeccable in life, but because their preponderant influence was for good we are glad to forget their weaknesses and think only of their better qualities, which thereby become an inspiration to us.

So it is that the good we do lives after us, and that we may hope to

> "live again
> In minds made better by our presence;
> . . . and join the choir invisible
> Whose music is the gladness of the world."

So it is that I have faith to believe that the best way to maintain the enthusiasm and faith for service in our boys and girls is to maintain an enthusiasm ourselves and set our children an example in simplicity of living and loftiness of thought, in service and self-sacrifice, that we can trust them to idealize, exalt, and follow in the years that are to come.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

# IN THE QUIET PLACES

BY HERBERT S. GORMAN

In the quiet places we shall walk again:
I shall hear your footsteps coming through the rain.

Where the arc-lights glimmer on the shining street
I shall find you waiting, whimsical and sweet.

Eyes that dance with laughter, lips beyond compare,
Scented drops that sparkle in your lovely hair,

With the gentle shower you will come to me,
Stretching slender fingers full of wizardry.

Through the pulsing shadows full of misty rain
We shall walk the old ways quietly again.

We shall smile and whisper in a holy way
Of the rain and darkness, of the night and day.

We shall smile and murmur through our happy tears
Of the dear, departed, everlasting years.

With the silver lances of the summer rain
Like remembered music you will come again.

# NEGRO PATRIOTISM AND NEGRO MUSIC

## HOW THE OLD "SPIRITUALS" HAVE BEEN USED AT PENN SCHOOL, HAMPTON, AND TUSKEGEE TO PROMOTE AMERICANIZATION

BY FRANCES R. GRANT

OF the processes of dehyphenating the hyphenated in this country much has been written. But of more vital interest, when we have gained our proper perspective of the war, are the tales to be told of the Americanizing of the unhyphenated. What subtle workings were these which caused a unanimous gust of emotion to sweep over this country, erstwhile apathetic, or apparently so? The manufacturer of the North, measuring the pulse of the universe by the throbbing of his own machinery; the farmer of the Mid-West who was wont to think of life in the terms of wheat and corn; the Southerner to whom the condition of the cotton market formed a norm for the measurement of the world in general; the Indian; the Negro—all are now discussing the larger democracy and the freedom of small nations. Truly a mighty change! Each section of this country will have a local epic to relate of the manner in which the change was wrought; but none will be more picturesque and meaningful than that concerning the work done in the black belt of the United States among the Negroes. And it is a story of which America may be proud, not merely by reason of the work accomplished, but because of the giant vision and understanding democracy of those to whom the credit is due.

For many years, as is well known, Hampton Institute, in Virginia, the pioneer industrial training school for Indians and Negroes, has been writing a page for itself in our Americanization history. Knowing the splendid heritage of the Negro for voicing himself in song, and realizing how forceful, even enthralling, music becomes as the medium for his expression, Hampton has always fostered this racial gift. A few years ago, in order further to preserve in written form this portion of the Negro's contribution to culture, Dr. Robert R. Moton, formerly of Hampton, now successor to Booker T. Washington as Principal of Tuskegee; the late Principal, Dr. H. B. Frissell; George Foster Peabody, senior trustee of Hampton; and several others connected with the Institute, requested Mrs. Natalie Curtis Burlin, author of "The Indians' Book," to come to the South to study and record the Negro folk music. After a stay at Hampton, Mrs. Burlin went to St. Helena Island, a sea island off the coast of South Carolina with a population of some six thousand blacks and about fifty whites. Here is situated the Penn Normal Industrial and Agricultural School, an offshoot of Hampton, in the heart of a rural population of unmixed African descent. Living thus close to a people untouched by the sophisticated aspects of the larger world, Mrs. Burlin became more than ever convinced of the power of song in the life of the Negro. The war had come; the Negro women were adding to their own work the farm labor of the men called to the colors; sons, husbands, and brothers had gone from the island. Now those left behind turned to the Penn school-teachers, to their own preachers, and to the solace of prayer and song for light and comfort. In describing the prayer-meetings held here Mrs. Burlin has said: "The single-hearted submission of these people to what they felt to be the will of God, their ingenuousness, and the fervor of their religion were poured out in prayer-songs whose intensity swept like a visible wave of feeling throughout the gathering. The fact that the war was beyond the understanding of many of them made their blind faith and the pathos of the empty places on the farms the more touching."

Meanwhile throughout the country had swept the movement for a singing army. Then the idealists who had been working for the betterment of the Negro conceived this vision: to emphasize in the Negro camps the singing of the old Negro "spirituals"—the prayer-songs that had helped sustain the race through the benumbing years of slavery—and to make the spirituals themselves sing the meaning of the war and the Negro's part in the struggle. To the music of the songs new words could be written—verses pregnant with the meaning of the hour; and such a message sung to the familiar song phrases would burn more unforgetably into the consciousness of the rural Negroes than could speeches or pamphlets.

To this end, Mrs. Burlin set to the music of "Ride on, Jesus" (a St. Helena Island song) words for a "Hymn of Freedom." As she has said:

"The idea of a conquering power of righteousness riding on through the world and the triumphant ring of the music, with its clarion call, seemed to me to offer an inspiring theme on which to build an American battle song embodying the ideals for which America entered the war. Since, with unhesitating alacrity, we have paraphrased lighter forms of Negro music in the popular songs sung by the troops—the all-prevalent ragtime which the war has spread far and wide—is it not equally appropriate that the nobler music of the Negroes, the prayer spirituals, should form the basis of a battle hymn in this war wherein the freed black



PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE WOMAN WITH THE AX

A characteristic scene of community life on St. Helena Island, the community served by Penn Normal Industrial and Agricultural School

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

HOUSEKEEPING AT PENN SCHOOL, ST. HELENA ISLAND

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

man, side by side with the white man, fights for the larger liberty of humanity?"

Leaving the familiar harmonies and phrases untouched, the song [1] runs:

O march on, Freedom,
March on, Freedom,
March on, conquering hosts,
Liberty is calling.

To martyred Belgium,
Freedom!
To wounded France,
Freedom!
'Tis God who summons our advance,
Liberty is calling.

O blow on, bugles,
Blow on, bugles,
Blow on, bugles of hope,
Liberty is calling.

To struggling Russia,
Freedom!
To the starving Pole,
Freedom!
The trumpet sounds within my soul,
Liberty is calling.

O ride on, leaders,
Ride on, leaders,
Ride on, leaders of men,
Liberty is calling.

To bowed Rumania,
Freedom!
To the stricken Serb,
Freedom!
Autocracy's proud will we curb,
Liberty is calling.

O drive on, soldiers,
Drive on, soldiers,
Drive on, soldiers of faith,
Liberty is calling.

To Jew and Christian,
Freedom!
To white man and black,
Freedom!
Democracy cannot turn back,
Liberty is calling.

To each religion,
Freedom!
And to every race,
Freedom!
March with the dawn light in our face,
Liberty is calling.

Then march on, Freedom,
March on, Freedom,
March on, conquering Truth,
Victory is calling!"

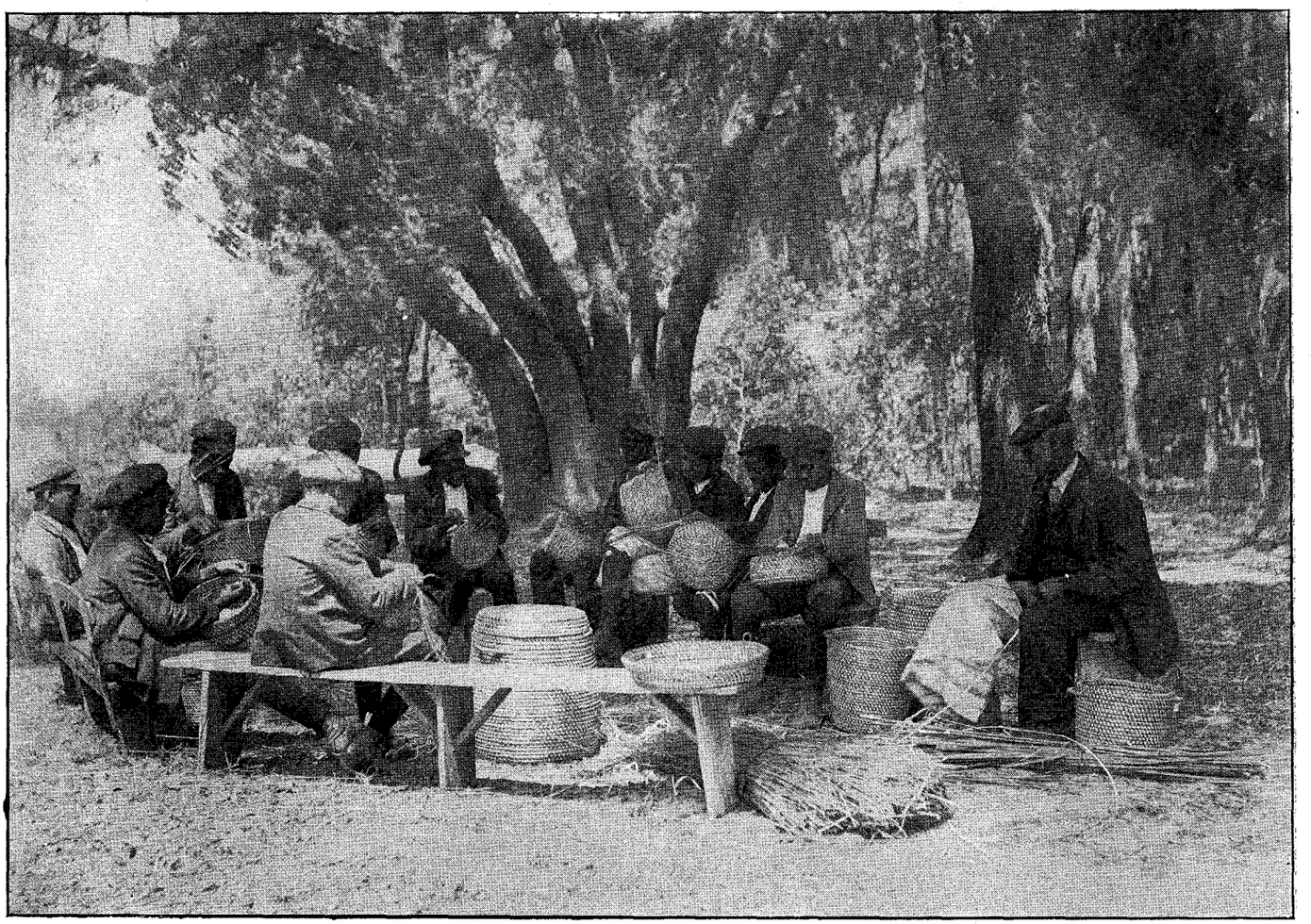
The song was "launched" (these island people love expressions smacking of the sea) at the Penn School, where the Negroes had gathered to bid farewell to a group of drafted men. Speeches on the mission of the war were made, all helpful in their way; but it was the singing of the spirituals which suddenly loosed the tenseness of the sorrow and brought a flash of faith and understanding. A description of the singing, written by Grace Bigelow House, assistant principal of the school, says: "I wish I could picture that meeting in the dimly lighted hall, gay with flags, and those rows of anxious, troubled faces listening so patiently to get an understanding of what their 'call' meant—and then the easing of their burdens through song. 'We feel all right about going now!' was the expression of the men after the meeting."

[1] "Hymn of Freedom." Courtesy of G. Schirmer, New York City, publisher.

Striking proof of the value of these spirituals prompted friends of the Negro to organize a veritable campaign for the old songs; and it was arranged with the War Camp Community Service that J. E. Blanton, superintendent of the Penn School Farm Industries, a graduate of Hampton, and half-brother to Dr. Moton, should go from camp to camp, leading the men in the singing of the spirituals, teaching them the "Hymn of Freedom," and using his influence in sustaining the morale which has ever characterized the colored troops. The plan was heartily indorsed by Secretary Baker, who, in a letter written to Mr. Peabody, says: "I am quite sure that you are not overestimating the effect of these spirituals. Indeed, there is a certain cadence to these songs which is quite unattainable in any music with which I am acquainted, and I have little doubt that the white soldiers will be singing them as eagerly and effectively as the colored men before we get very far with it."

Thus, instilled with the spirit of a crusade, Mr. Blanton started on his mission, visiting some eighteen camps during July and August, and reaching thousands of men at each camp. "The idea I have tried to have the men catch is this," said Mr. Blanton, writing of his work: "'These are the songs that have made it possible for your great grandmothers and grandfathers to come through slavery bearing heavy burdens and at the same time keep close to God. These are the songs that made it possible for the black

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



BASKET SEWING—PENN SCHOOL, ST. HELENA ISLAND

men to stay at home and take care of the wives and children of the entire South while the white men went to war to keep them in slavery. These are the songs that make it impossible for any Negro hand to be raised against the Stars and Stripes or against the Chief Executive of this Nation.' . . . The response so far has been entirely satisfactory; so much so that I am sure that if more Negro men were given the same chance to go among their fellows in the camps and talk the same way to them (provided that they, the men sent, are really believers in the Negro songs as such) they can do a great deal to help the officers and men, both black and white, to see more clearly their duty. . . . I am finding many, many chances to help poor fellows who have the wrong view-point on this entire war."

Nor has the use of these spirituals been restricted to colored camps. The "Hymn of Freedom," for instance, has been sung in white churches, schools, and service clubs and by choral organizations connected with the war in different parts of the country, thus justifying the hope that the noble old Negro melody would become a bond of sympathy between the races. In fact, the writing of the words was in part prompted by Mrs. Burlin's belief that "the artistic utterance of the Negro, which has so important a place in the music of America, might help build a bridge of understanding between the races, spanning the chasm of prejudice."

Mrs. Burlin's words to three other of the spirituals tell the part that the black man has had in the struggle, notably those to the old melody, "God's a-gwine ter move all de troubles away:"

"God's going to move all the troubles away—
Sing the dawn of a better day!

For years and years before the war
Fate had been knocking at Europe's door;
But men dreamed on, till the lightning's stroke
Enveloped the world in a cloud of smoke.
Nation by nation entered the fight
To crush forever the despot's might.

Soon when the war broke, came the call
That summoned Africa's legions all;
'Twas the white man's fight, but the black man heard,
And went without a questioning word.
From Africa, east and north and west,
The natives sailed on Europe's behest,
Loyally spilled their blood in France,
Checked with their bodies the German advance.
They did not know, but their lives were spent
That Freedom might live and the Kaiser repent," etc.

These songs, along with the hundreds of old prayer-songs that are the heritage of the American Negro, have been carried to France by the colored troops, and now find an additional champion in Dr. Moton, who has gone abroad at the request of President Wilson and Secretary Baker to assist in the welfare of the black soldiers.

Those who understand the heritage of the Negro for song, who realize his predilection for rhythm and the swaying influence which music has upon him, can understand the value of this work. Through hardship and slavery song has borne the Negro, and through prejudice and unhappiness; and it is the people of faith who saw that it would also bring him to the heights of ethical understanding.

That the work has suggestion for the future in our dealing with the Negro and the solution of what we call the race problem is without contradiction. As Mrs. Burlin says: "Through toil and suffering song has kept the heart of the Negro still unembittered; through prejudice and misunderstanding it has upheld him; through the stress and sacrifice of this white man's war it has cheered him on. And those who recognize its power are surely not wrong in feeling that in the inspired music of the black man lie a prophecy of the possibilities of the race and an earnest plea for that democracy at home which cannot be won by bomb or bullet, but by sympathy and understanding and a realization of the contribution which each race can make to the civilization of the world."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

# MY WINDOW

BY ELIZABETH CREEVEY HAMM

Back yards, clothes on the line, and dull brick wall,
And if I lean far out the heaven's blue,
Fences and ugly buildings towering tall,—
This is my window's view.

I hung my golden star with careful pride,
And thought,—what matter all the brick and stone?
Each night a host of stars swing high and wide,
And signal to my own.

Then lo, one morning I beheld a sign!
One golden star had lingered from the night
And in the window opposite to mine
Shone clear and bright.

Now swift from star to star the greeting flies:
"Hail, comrade!" and from heart to heart a prayer.
O golden star of youth and sacrifice,—
My window's view is fair!

# THE FURTHER ADVENTURES OF THEOPHILE

## I—"THE WOODEN WARRIOR"

BY DONAL HAMILTON HAINES

"YOU will permit me, light of my soul, to point out that were I to go into the kitchen this moment and create the most delectable omelet that was ever achieved by the hand of man, it does not follow that there would immediately appear a hungry traveler desiring only omelets."

Théophile made these remarks while seated comfortably on the doorstep of the inn, the pipe which had solaced him through many campaigns drawing freely, and the whitewashed wall of the building pleasantly warm against his back.

In the doorway behind him stood Madame Gelas, his bride of a month, her bare arms on her hips, an expression of anxiety on her comely face, as she searched the empty stretches of white road which passed before the door.

"If by paroxysms of zeal," continued Théophile, seizing in his right hand the pipe without which he was unable to gesture effectively, "I could people the district with tourists, commercial travelers, creatures of all sorts desiring only food and shelter, I should labor without pause from dawn till dark. But what would you? I cannot make people pass the inn. We cannot pick up the inn and carry it to a more populous highway. Therefore we can do nothing but wait."

"And starve," added Madame, tartly.

"By no means," retorted the unruffled Théophile. "At least a year must pass before our money is exhausted. Long before then matters will have adjusted themselves. It requires time. I was many weeks recovering from my wound, was I not? Well, France, too, has been wounded; she requires time to be again herself."

"So it would appear," and Madame's tone still held the note which Théophile sought to remove. Undaunted by this check, he attacked her depression from a new quarter.

"Only consider," he begged, "that were we busy night and day and the place overrun by clamorous guests we should have no time for each other's society—we who have been wed no more than a few weeks!" and he stretched out a lean brown hand to take one of her plump white ones.

She yielded him the hand readily enough, but this concession to his mood carried with it no change in her expression.

"That is all very well," she admitted, "but you and I will live to be very old. My people have always done so, and, since a thousand Prussian bullets could not kill you, it is certain you will not die easily in your bed. *Bien*, in all those years we shall see enough of each other. And in the meantime we are being ruined."

"So!" exclaimed the veteran in a gloomy tone; "the loss of a few francs is of more importance than the love which unites us. I am desolated!"

"Nonsense!" retorted Céleste. "Are we a pair of children that we must have days of idleness in which to do nothing but sigh and contemplate each other? Certainly not. I should hope that we are past that! Know then, Théophile, were you handsome as a fairy prince, I should tire of you in a year if I did nothing but gaze at you while I knew that our inn was without a guest and our ovens cold."

"Evidently," decided Théophile, "I am too cheerful to ever make a successful innkeeper."

Madame made no immediate response, but stood looking down at her husband, anxiety giving place for an instant to an expression of real affection.

"In my opinion," she said, in the manner of one voicing a truth which must be expressed, no matter what the consequences, "in my opinion, it is the new sign."

"Ah!" exclaimed Théophile, and glanced up quickly at the figure which creaked softly in the wind upon the rod which had held the "White Hen" of Madame's widowed days.

It was his peculiar pride, this sign, the conception of his busy mind, the work of his hand. Beyond doubt there was no other sign like it in all the world! It represented a soldier, perhaps two feet high, armed *cap-à-pie*, mustached and bearded with a ferocity for which Théophile's own facial adornments had served as model.

But the remarkable part of this wooden warrior was his uniform. He wore the long sky-blue coat of the French linesman, buttoned back from the knees to reveal the khaki trousers and spiral puttees of the Briton, and surmounted by the wide-brimmed campaign hat of the American, from which drooped the green cock feathers of the Italian Bersaglieri—a cosmopolitan creature over whose fashioning the little man had toiled many hours. Beneath him, somewhat indistinct by reason of a background formed of many vivid flags, was the legend, "The Allied Soldier."

"It is, then, my sign which is the cause of our misfortune?" demanded M. Gelas, his tone betraying the wounded soul of the unappreciated artist.

"As a work of art," his critic said, hastily, "it does you great credit, but as a sign for an inn it is another matter."

"Will Madame be so good as to point out why?" demanded Théophile in that coldly formal tone which had spread terror among the assistant cooks of the Tenth Company.

Céleste sighed deeply. She and Théophile had yet to embark upon their first quarrel, and she had no desire to begin it, yet she was the slave of her convictions and could not see that the issue was to be avoided.

"In the first place," she explained, "it is bad luck to change the sign of an inn. Had the 'White Hen' brought bad luck, it might have been removed, but it did nothing of the sort."

"You did not speak of that when I was exhausting mind and body in producing him," her husband reminded her with an eloquent gesture toward the polyglot infantryman.

"I did not. Because of your eagerness I hid my fears. 'Since he desires it more than anything else,' I said to myself, 'I shall say nothing. Perhaps, after all, it may bring us luck.' Well, three weeks and three days it has hung there. In that time I have broken three of my best plates, and the brown pullet has died of some strange malady—"

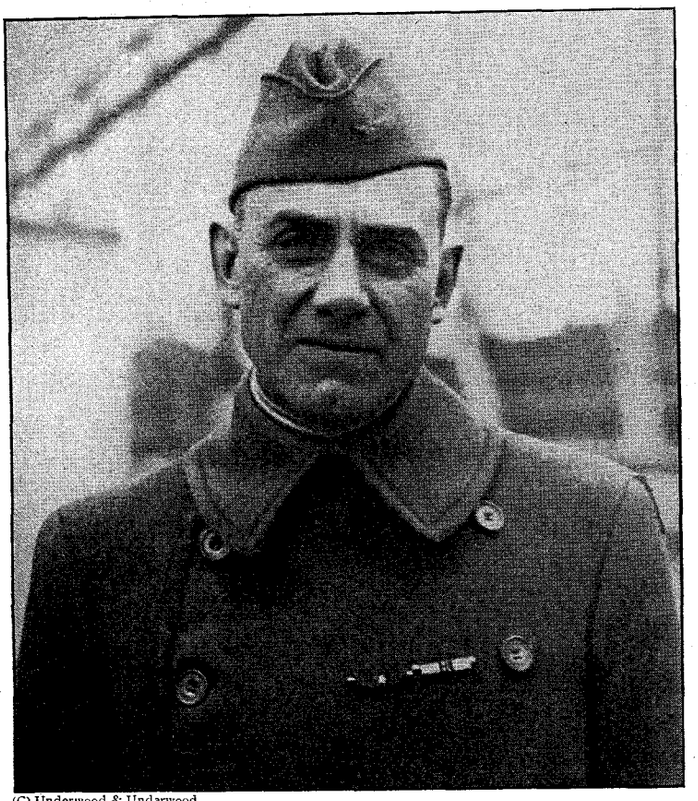
"She swallowed a nail," interrupted Théophile.

"Well," cried Madame, in triumph, "is the swallowing of nails common among fowls, and did I not say that it was a strange malady? Furthermore, it was one of the nails that you dropped when you were engaged in hanging your



PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

# CURRENT EVENTS ILLUSTRATED



(C) Underwood & Underwood

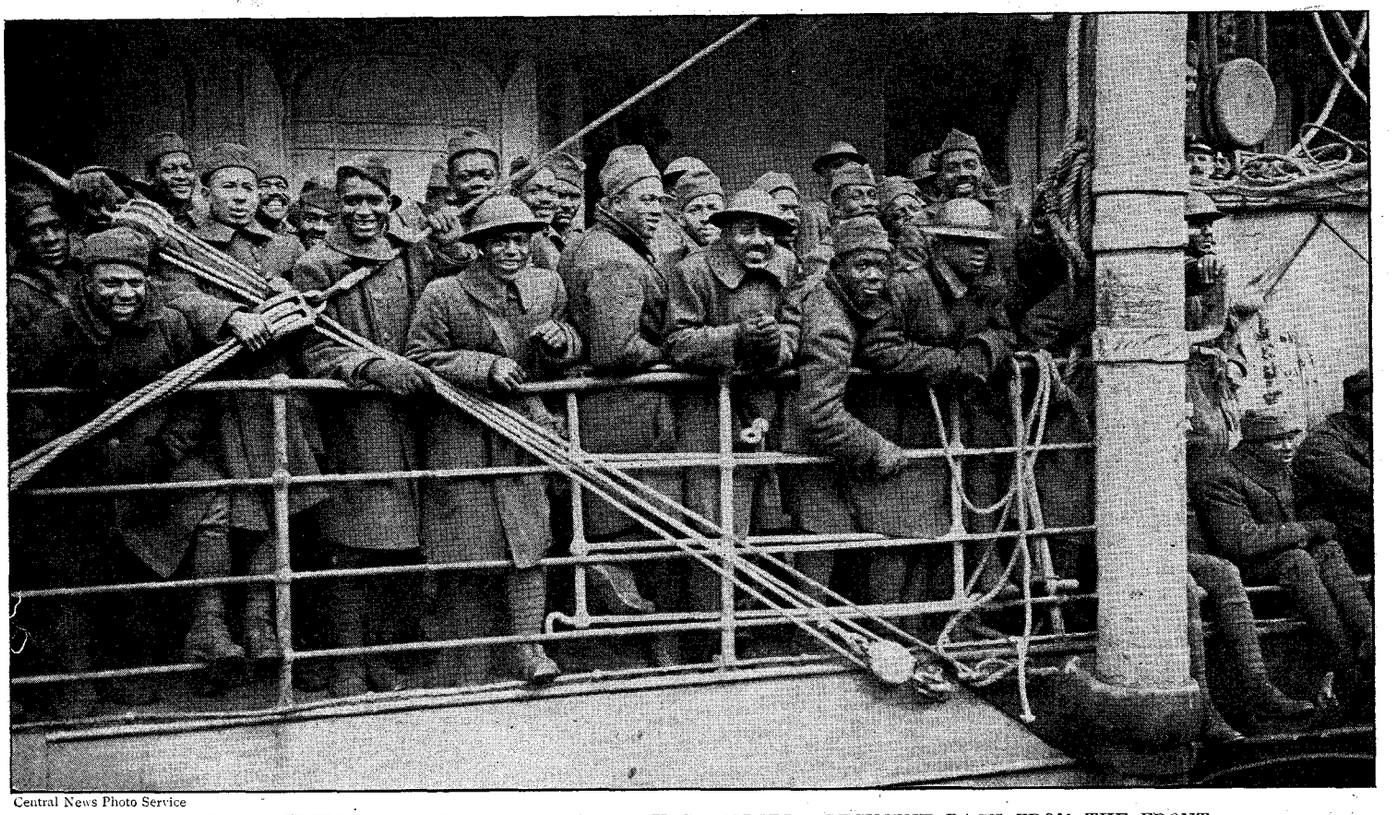
COLONEL HAYWARD, COMMANDER OF THE OLD COLORED FIFTEENTH (369th U. S.) REGIMENT

Colonel Hayward, it is announced, has been cited for the Legion of Honor. His regiment is said to contain 163 men who have received decorations for gallantry

(C) Committee on Public Information

AN AMERICAN INDIAN ON GUARD AT A SENTRY POST NEAR THE RHINE

This soldier, Corporal George Nimer, is a full-blooded Winnebago Indian from Tomah, Wisconsin. His post is at Niederahren, Germany



Central News Photo Service

NEGRO SOLDIERS OF THE FIFTEENTH (369th U. S.) COLORED REGIMENT BACK FROM THE FRONT

These men came on the French liner France, which arrived at her pier in New York on February 9. Their regiment has the distinction, it is reported, of never having lost a man as a prisoner during the 191 days it was in action. In the September offensive it captured four 77s, 250 machine guns, and 400 prisoners

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

(C) Underwood & Underwood

THE SEATTLE STRIKE WHICH CALLED OUT THOUSANDS OF WORKERS OF EVERY TRADE

This strike was called by Mayor Hanson a "sympathetic revolution," and as such was treated by him in a manner which resulted in the discrediting and failure of this incipient Bolshevism. Mr. Hanson's picture appears below

Photograph by Bushnell

MAYOR OLE HANSON, OF SEATTLE

Mayor Hanson's handling of the strike in Seattle is recognized as reflecting credit on him as a civic chief

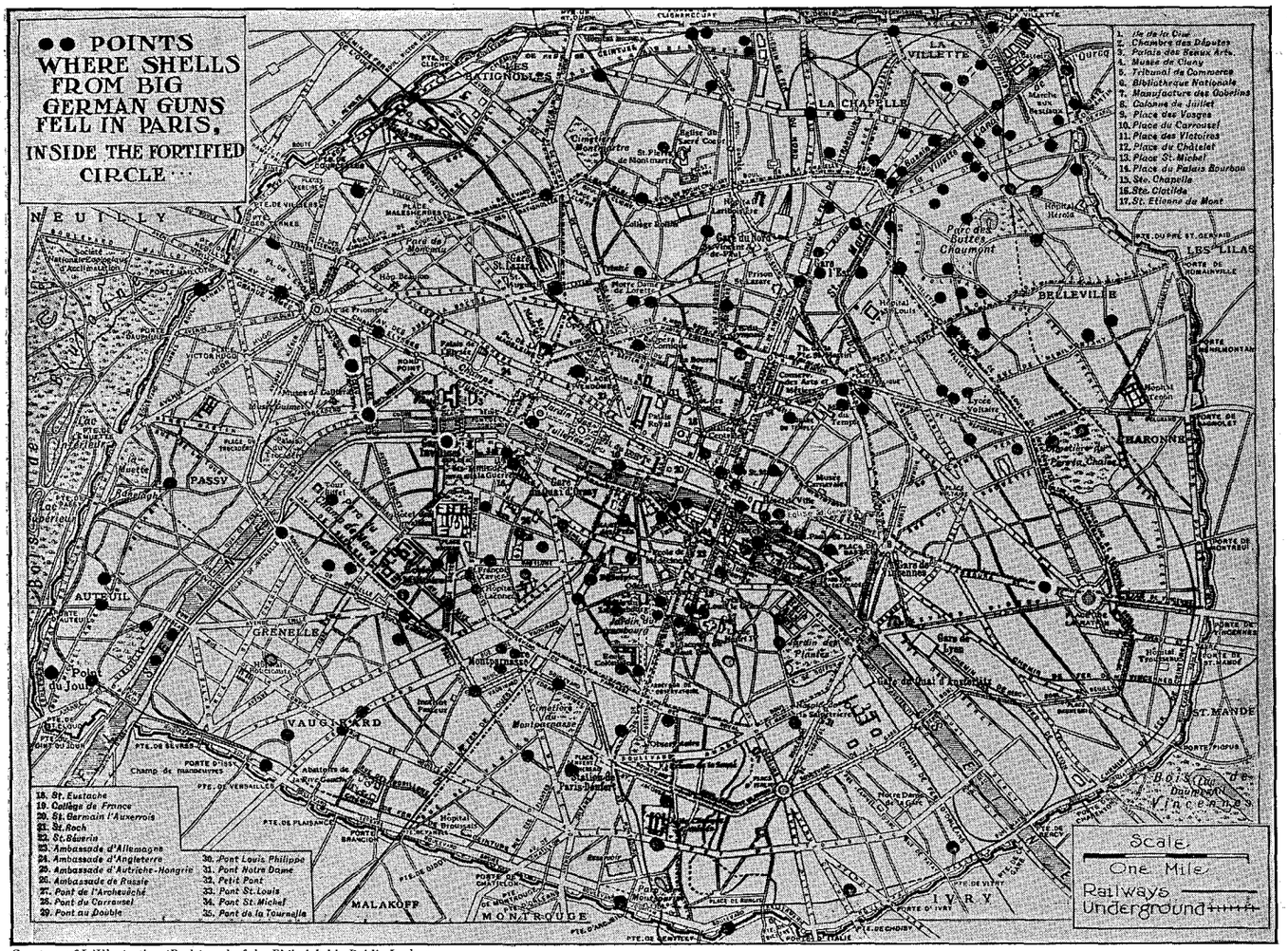
(C) International Film Service

STRIKE OF MILL WORKERS IN LAWRENCE, MASSACHUSETTS

The picture shows a crowd of the workers in the great textile mills of Lawrence gathered before the labor headquarters waiting for word as to the result of a conference of the labor leaders

LABOR STRIKES EAST AND WEST IN THE UNITED STATES—AND A MAN WHO REFUSED TO TOLERATE DISORDER

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED




Courtesy of L'Illustration (Paris) and of the Philadelphia Public Ledger

Central News Photo Service

The black dots on the map show the places where shells from the German guns seventy miles away struck in Paris during the forty-four days of the bombardment. Not less astonishing than the accuracy of the German fire is the fact that the hits, 183 in number, were so evenly distributed over the city. The effects of the bombardment by these guns, it is said, were less disastrous than those caused by the air raids. The greatest loss of life caused by any of the "Big Bertha" shots occurred on Good Friday, when the Church of St. Gervais was struck during a service. The name of this church may be seen just to the right of the center of the map. The photograph at the bottom of the page shows a hospital in Paris that was struck by one of the shells

THE EFFECTS OF THE HUN BOMBARDMENT OF PARIS BY THE "BIG BERTHAS"

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

sign. Regard, then, M. Théophile, the sort of fortune which your work has brought us!"

Théophile covered an uncomfortable pause with the careful refilling of his pipe. He was as little inclined as Céleste for the acid dispute which impended. He shuddered at the increasing note of sharpness in her tone, at the unpleasant quality which he knew was creeping into his own voice in spite of his efforts to be calm. Yet he had no idea of abandoning his position. "The Allied Soldier" was the child of his inspiration; he felt that to tear it down ruthlessly in deference to Céleste's unreasonable objections would be to cast a shadow over their lives which might linger indefinitely. He prolonged the operation of stuffing caporal into his pipe, his concern being that his speech should be well chosen.

"Of the superstitions of innkeepers I know nothing, having too lately become one of that class," he said, when silence was no longer possible. "As to the death of the brown hen, which I deplore, it was doubtless my fault, as that unhappy bird did unquestionably swallow a nail which I had dropped. But I should like to point out that her death would have occurred just the same had I been hanging a 'Crimson Stag' or even a 'Blue Elephant' instead of an 'Allied Soldier.'"

"If you had hung no new sign at all, there would have been no scattered nails and no dead fowls," suggested Céleste with point.

Since there appeared no way of answering this contention, Théophile wisely held his peace. Like a prudent general, he ignored mere harassing forays in flank and confined himself to the main attack. He allowed a slight pause, that Madame might add to her remarks should she choose to do so, then resumed the interrupted flow of his explanations.

"As our inn is not as others, I sought to impart a certain distinction to its sign. Any one could have named it 'The Green Horse' or something of that sort, which requires no imagination.

"But I sought more than that. 'What creature,' I asked myself, 'occupies the public mind to the exclusion of all else?' There was but one answer: The soldier. Now, had I made him British or American, I should have been called a bad Frenchman; while had I made him of my own race, I should have been held narrow-minded and ungenerous by travelers from other lands. So I made him of many nationalities."

Céleste weakened her position somewhat by an unwise descent to mere carping criticism.

"You forgot to give him anything Belgian," she observed.

"Madame," Théophile retorted, calmly, "the intelligent passer-by will realize that art has its limitations and that I have accomplished the possible."

Her failure to respond gave him courage for his final word.

"It is entirely possible that I have made a mistake," he confessed; "but you will at least do me the justice to admit that I sought the good of our house and not merely the gratification of my taste."

Céleste trembled on the verge of complete capitulation. When her husband assumed his grand manner, she found resistance extremely difficult. Yet all her thrifty instincts insisted that she was right and that she must hold out.

"But confess that it has brought us no business," she persisted.

"It has not," admitted Théophile. "Neither has next year's grass commenced to grow. When traffic along this road has resumed its usual volume, we shall prosper fast enough. There is required only a little patience."

Had Théophile been longer married he would have omitted this last phrase, which was badly chosen for his purpose, women being certain to resent the implication that they are more impatient than men. Céleste's reaction was swift.

"I am patient," she declared, instantly. "Suppose we try both signs."

"*Comment?*" cried Théophile, his artistic sensibilities torn by the thought of the inn staggering under the double burden of two creaking signboards.

"I mean," explained Céleste, "that we will leave your sign in place for a week, let us say. Then, if our bad luck continues, let us take it down and put back the 'White Hen.' *Que dis-tu?*"

Théophile hesitated. To agree to the possible removal of his cherished masterpiece was a real hardship, and yet to object to the proposed arrangement was to confess a doubt in the soldier's potency. He had no choice.

"It shall be as you propose," he answered, assuming an air of jaunty confidence which he was far from feeling, then rose for his daily walk to the village, which lay just around the turn in the road.

Already he had acquired a position of some importance in the village. His manner, his honorable scars, the decorations which he wore with such modest distinction, his Parisian volubility, and, by no means least, the fact that he had married that excellent Madame Blouin, had served to give him instant place in the circle of village notables.

That he enjoyed this position to the full goes without saying. Gregarious by nature, circumstances had compelled him to lead an existence more solitary than he would have chosen. Never until he became cook of the Tenth Company, ——th Infantry of the Line, had he enjoyed the society of many of his fellows, and now he had fitted into a niche which suited him exactly.

These evening strolls to the village, then, were quite the most important events of Théophile's too idle days, yet on this particular evening he took the road in any but his usual high spirits. His step lagged, he leaned heavily on his cane, as though his wound pained him, and he even allowed his pipe to go out—an unfailing sign of great perturbation.

He was, to tell the truth, disturbed enough. He felt that much more than what appeared on the surface hung upon this affair of the inn sign. His immediate embarrassment was due to the fact that he had talked much of the wooden soldier in the village, proudly exhibited his work before setting it in place, and dilated upon the advantages certain to result from the change. To confess that the sign was to be removed would be extremely humiliating.

But the affair went deeper than this, involving, he felt, his whole future. He loved Céleste—his affection for her grew deeper every day. But it did not blind him to those qualities of mind and spirit which had enabled her to face the world alone and run the inn at a fair profit after the carrying off of the late M. Blouin. A woman possessed of such courage was so much the more to be cherished and respected—but not to be considered as a frail and clinging vine. Though his feeling for her did not change, Théophile told himself that it would not be well for him to emerge vanquished from the first clash of wills.

"Madame Gelas," he muttered as he trudged villageward, "is a woman of intelligence and firmness, which is as it should be. But firmness is a dangerous quality. Employed defensively it is a virtue. Used for purposes of offense—particularly by a woman—it is something quite different. I cannot afford to be wrong in this matter, and yet it looks very much as though I shall be. *Peste!* I shall have to do some thinking."

It was observed in the village that evening that M. Gelas was much less talkative than usual, and appeared thoughtful. Yet this state of mind bore no good fruit, for he was beaten three games of dominoes by M. Pelletrau, the notary, whom previously he had defeated with conspicuous regularity. It was also noted that the "Allied Soldier" formed no part of the evening's conversation.

Théophile's preoccupation continued during his solitary walk back to the inn, and was still in evidence the next morning. At breakfast Céleste seemed to have dismissed the matter from her mind, and Théophile could do no less than strive to match her mood. But when the meal was finished and he had betaken himself to those small duties about the place with which he occupied himself, there settled upon his countenance an expression which in times past had denoted concentration upon the concoction of a new dish or ruthless analysis of a salad which had failed.

He was occupied in the construction of new and more pretentious housings for the flock of chickens whose number had been so tragically reduced by the internal crucifixion of the brown hen. Hitherto Théophile had known chickens only as squawking victims against which his hand was that of the executioner. Plunged now into the midst of their domestic affairs, he discovered a profound interest in the business.

But it was impossible to occupy himself with the affairs of the fowls during the entire morning. Somewhere around eleven o'clock he gave the runs and coops a last approving glance and took himself to the

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

doorstep for a pipe, having first assured himself with exemplary thoughtfulness that he could be of no assistance to the bustling matron within doors.

Scarcely had he seated himself when there was borne to his ears the drone of an approaching automobile, that high-pitched, steady note which betrays the powerfully engined car.

"More than thirty horse-power," muttered Théophile; "which means a Government car, and Government and army are still pretty much the same thing. There should be soldiers. *Verrons ce que nour verrons!*"

A moment later the car came in sight—one of those huge gray thunderbolts with whose appearance he was so familiar. It rushed down upon the inn, then halted with a grinding of brakes. The innkeeper caught a glimpse of pale-blue cloth and gold braid. Instantly he dropped pipe and cane and drew himself stiffly erect, his heart thumping.

"Did I not say so?" he gloated inwardly, hoping that Céleste had heard the car stop and was even now looking from the window. "Did not I, Théophile Gelas, say that the sign would succeed? And now behold!"

The goggled countenance of a uniformed driver was thrust out between the curtains of the car. Théophile saluted, but the driver failed to respond.

"How far to Paris?" he demanded.

"Sixty-eight kilometers," replied Théophile with commendable military accuracy and promptness.

The head vanished without so much as a curt nod of thanks, the engine roared, the gears clashed, and the great car leaped away, leaving the ex-soldier still standing at unacknowledged salute.

His arm fell heavily to his side and for an instant his chin was on his breast. Then (too late had he but known it) he reflected that Céleste might see him, and changed his attitude at once. But the prospect of a quiet pipe on the doorstep was no longer attractive. He went back to his hen-houses, but found nothing to do, and stood with idle hammer gazing thoughtfully across the fields. That night he did not go to the village, explaining to Céleste that his wound pained him.

There followed several days marked by an atmosphere wholly new to the cheerful house of Gelas. When alone, Théophile came as near absolute gloom as his sunny nature would permit; in the presence of his wife he managed a spurious and hectic sprightliness and volubility, talking of every subject under heaven except army automobiles and the signs by which wayside inns make known their presence.

If the good man imagined that he hid the true state of his feelings from his wife, he was sadly mistaken. Céleste had witnessed from her window the entire incident, had lost no detail of her husband's bearing during the bitter if brief episode.

She had her problem no less than Théophile. In her secret heart she desired her husband's triumph, but was far from admitting this even to herself. She had fairly gasped with joy when the gray car stopped, and suffered with the man on the doorstep when it resumed its indifferent way. Yet here was a nature not given to swift and facile changes, or to the relinquishing of fixed beliefs. Not for a moment did she doubt that the new sign had brought bad luck, and yet she knew what might happen if, at the end of a week which was beginning to seem endless, "The Allied Soldier" were cast into the oblivion of the garret.

"I am not sure that Théophile would ever forget," she confessed to herself; "and to remember such things is not good for man and wife."

It had been on a Monday that the wooden warrior had been given his week's probation, and by Sunday afternoon the air had thickened to the point of oppressiveness. While neither Théophile nor Céleste had lost the slightest bit of surface amiability, the thing which would have to be done the next morning was never absent from their minds.

For certainly the week had done nothing to establish the vaunted qualities of Théophile's sign. A few carters had stopped for wine; an itinerant horse-trader had eaten a lean meal, but had not stayed the night. Out of such material it was impossible to build even a promise of prosperity. Furthermore, three other gray cars, to say nothing of a section of plumed dragoons, had passed the inn without pause or glance.

Great as were Théophile's powers of spirit, they were not sufficient to carry him with perfect equanimity through the ordeal of that trying Sunday. He was not at ease in Céleste's presence, nor could he so much as glance at the multi-uniformed figure a-swing above the door. That he might be alone and spared the spectacle of the empty road, he pretended to discover flaws in some of his hen-coops, demolished these structures—proud as he had been of them upon completion—and built them anew.

It was well into the afternoon when the last nail was driven and the last homeless hen restored to clucking satisfaction. Théophile put away his tools, dusted his hands, and took his gloomy way to the inn door. To his amazement, he discovered a pedestrian stationary in the road, gazing with evident interest at "The Allied Soldier."

Having no wish to disturb this silent tribute, the innkeeper stared at the man. He might have been thirty years of age, had a frank, pleasant face that had seen much weathering and but indifferent attentions from a razor, and wore a small mustache, and clothing which was evidently comfortable but certainly possessed no other distinction. His head was covered by a shapeless and battered hat, and he carried on his back a pack of rather formidable dimensions.

His eye dropped from the sign and encountered the gaze of Théophile.

"Now, to my cost," he said, abruptly, "I thought I knew every tag and tatter of uniform under the sun; but this hybrid creature of yours is beyond my ken. Have you any remote idea what he is supposed to be?"

"If Monsieur will but read the words he will understand," Théophile answered, somewhat stiffly.

The man stepped closer and read.

"Of course!" he exclaimed when he had deciphered the lettering. "Capital! Your work?"

"Yes, Monsieur."

"Do you mind telling me just why you created him?"

Théophile explained, repeating those statements which had made so little impression upon Celeste. The man nodded approval.

"Excellent!" he cried. "And you are the innkeeper?"

"With Madame I conduct the inn."

The man was already slipping the pack-straps from his shoulders.

"Are you as good a cook as you are a sign-painter?" he inquired.

"I have cooked for the armies of France," Théophile told him, "and been praised by its generals."

The stranger set his pack on the ground, took off his hat, and wiped his dusty face on his sleeve.

"If your house is full and you cannot take me in, I shall go away a bitterly disappointed man," he declared.

"I think perhaps Monsieur can be accommodated," Théophile said, thoughtfully, as though searching his mind for some unoccupied corner of the inn.

"Then I shall stay. And I warn you in advance that I shall be something of a nuisance. I am by profession a painter. I rise at all hours of the day and night, am the most disorderly creature alive, and have a most discriminating palate. But I have hunted most of Europe for an inn kept by a man of imagination and located in a picturesque district. Now permit me to say that a man capable of devising that sign will cook to suit me. And, since you are giving me unalloyed happiness, feel free to charge me for it as you choose."

Théophile picked up the bag and started for the door.

"It is my firm belief that Monsieur will not regret his decision," he said.

A few moments later, his bearded face beaming, he faced Céleste. Overhead was audible the booted tread of the Allied Soldier's first guest.

"Consider!" cried Théophile. "Our guest is a painter, and without doubt a famous one. He will stay with us until he has painted thousands of pictures, each one of which will require several days. And he insists that we charge him what we please. Is this not fortune, my dear?"

Céleste looked at her husband with a new light in her eye. A smaller soul than his would not have ignored this opportunity for scathing remarks on the subject of inn signs. She discovered that it is a positive pleasure to kiss the rod if it bears flowers, and put her arms suddenly around Théophile's neck.

"And to think," she exclaimed in complete surrender, "that we might have committed the folly of removing that most admirable sign!"

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

# Forward—and at a new pace!

Carrier of civilization and prosperity!

Follow the network of his level steel rails and you follow the swift routes of a nation's progress.

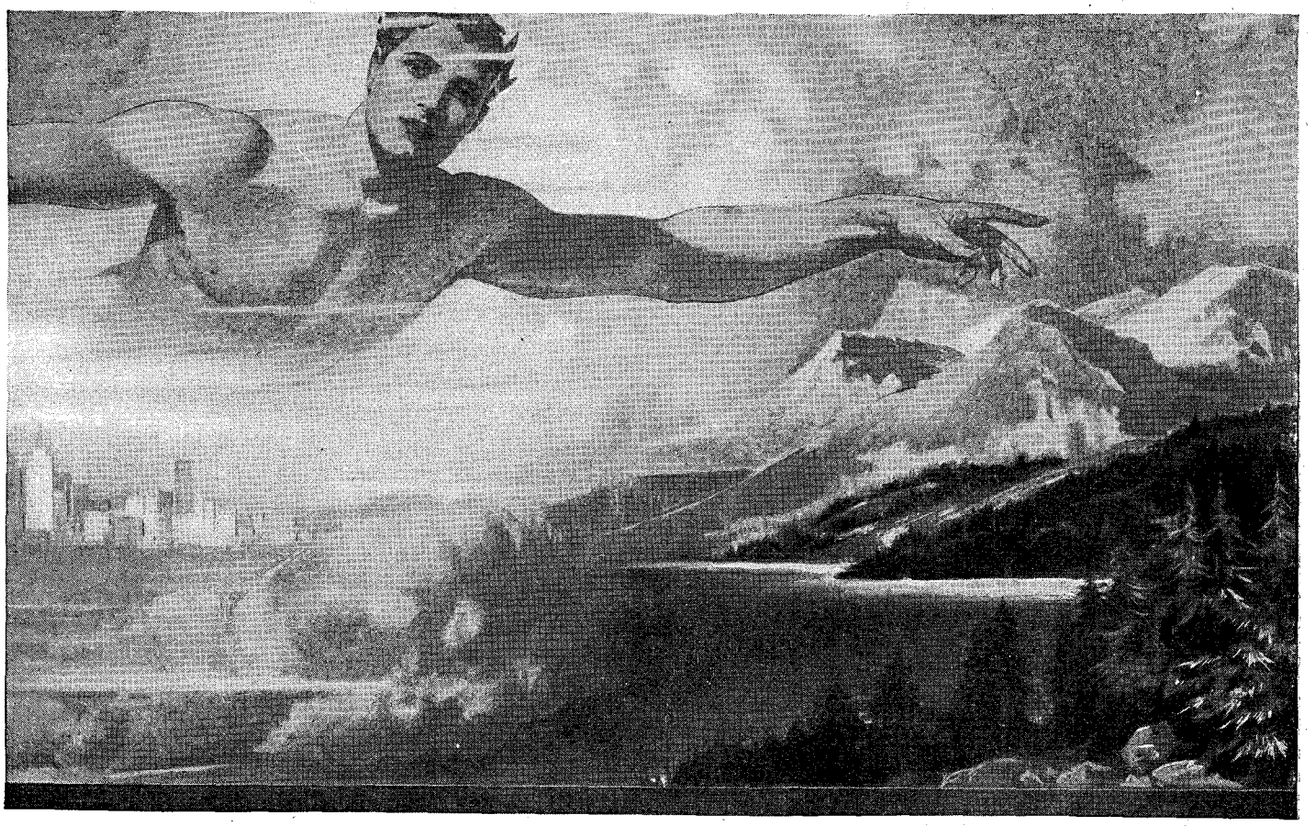
Thanks to far the greatest railroad system in the world, our national prosperity far exceeds that of any other country in the family of nations.

Without unconquerable American belief, backed by money invested in American railroad bonds, your country would be as railroad-less as undeveloped China.

Today the holdings of your American railroad bonds are spread and keep spreading among countless thousands of American men and women.

They know that the building of railroads is made possible only by money which they have loaned through the medium of railroad bonds.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



Yet railroad bonds are but one group in the complete range of investment securities offered to and bought by the public. The American investor, fast growing in numbers, needs help, accurate information, dependable advice.

For his protection, our national organization constructively studies the soundness of investment securities—gets the facts, analyzes their meaning.

This service is placed at the command of everyone who saves money and wishes to invest it soundly.

# The National City Company

**National City Bank Building, New York**

THE NATIONAL CITY COMPANY
NATIONAL CITY BANK BUILDING
NEW YORK

*You will find a National City Company Correspondent Office in 35 of the leading cities of the country.*

*Each of these offices is equipped to render unusual service to investors generally, and to bond buyers in particular.*

BONDS
SHORT TERM NOTES
ACCEPTANCES

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

# WEEKLY OUTLINE STUDY OF CURRENT HISTORY

BY J. MADISON GATHANY, A.M.

HOPE STREET HIGH SCHOOL, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

*Based on The Outlook of February 19, 1919*

Each week an Outline Study of Current History based on the preceding number of The Outlook will be printed for the benefit of current events classes, debating clubs, teachers of history and of English, and the like, and for use in the home and by such individual readers as may desire suggestions in the serious study of current history.—THE EDITORS.

[Those who are using the weekly outline should not attempt to cover the whole of an outline in any one lesson or study. Assign for one lesson selected questions, one or two propositions for discussion, and only such words as are found in the material assigned. Or distribute selected questions among different members of the class or group and have them report their findings to all when assembled. Then have all discuss the questions together.]

### I—INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

*A. Topic:* Labor Turmoil; The London Strike; What Mr. Willys Proposes.
*Reference:* Pages 290, 292.
*Questions:*

1. Make a list of the features of the labor turmoils both in America and abroad. 2. Tell briefly what you think of each one of these features. 3. What is the "remarkable plan" of the Willys-Overland Company? For what reasons does Mr. Willys say this plan has been adopted? 4. If every business concern should adopt this or a very similar plan, do you think there would be any more strikes? Reasons. 5. Mr. Willys believes that world democracy must be much more than a political democracy. Explain what you think he must mean. 6. What is the plan now existing between capital and labor? Tell, with reasons, whether any other plan could be worked out with better results. 7. What are the things which The Outlook believes are most needed in the business world both now and in the future? Explain and illustrate each point The Outlook mentions. 8. The Outlook believes that co-operation between capital and labor "is *the* urgent necessity of our time." Is this putting the matter too strongly? Discuss. 9. Do you think it would be a good thing to have an International Labor Federation? Reasons. 10. Discuss whether it would be well to have an international standardization of wages? 11. What seem to you to be American labor's purposes and convictions?

*B. Topic:* The Wagon and the Star.
*Reference:* Pages 304–307.
*Questions:*

1. What, in Mr. Abbott's opinion, are some of the causes of concern about the outcome of this war? 2. Name the two great groups which Mr. Abbott says the statesmanship of the Peace Conference will have to deal with. State the ideas of each one of these groups as reported in this article. 3. What is your opinion of these two groups? Of the two, which do you favor? Reasons. 4. Produce an argument supporting the proposition that "neither without the other would avail." 5. What are the two joint interests of all the Allies named by Mr. Abbott? What does he say about each of these? 6. Tell how you think the Germans could be made to view this war other than as a business transaction? 7. What suggestions does Mr. Abbott offer to America and her Allies? Do you consider them sound? Tell why. 8. You will do well to read André Chéradame's "The Essentials of an Enduring Victory" (Scribners) and T. F. A. Smith's "What Germany Thinks" (Doran).

### II—NATIONAL AFFAIRS

*A. Topic:* The Railways.
*Reference:* Editorial, page 296.
*Questions:*

1. State what the "four great comprehensive plans for dealing with the railway question" are as reported by The Outlook. 2. What are the two aspects of the railway question on which The Outlook has reached a definite conclusion? Discuss The Outlook's attitude on these points. 3. Give several reasons why the ultimate disposal of our railway problem is vast and puzzling. 4. Have we ever had in our history a greater problem to solve? Discuss.

*B. Topic:* Making Your Neighborhood Safe for Democracy.
*Reference:* Pages 307, 308.
*Questions:*

1. Explain the following statements by Mr. Pfeiffer: (1) "A vote once a year does not make a man free;" (2) "Popular franchise is a key to liberty; but it must be fitted to the lock of the right door." 2. What are the duties and responsibilities of the citizens of every community as set forth by Mr. Pfeiffer? 3. Explain why these are duties and responsibilities. 4. Is it true that every place has just the sort of conditions and government that it *really* wants? Discuss at length, illustrating your points. 5. Give reasons why the question of good government is not an easy one to solve. 6. In what respects can your own community become better? Tell how this can be done. 7. One of the best books ever written is Dunn's "The Community and the Citizen" (Heath).

### III—PROPOSITIONS FOR DISCUSSION

(These propositions are suggested directly or indirectly by the subject-matter of The Outlook, but not discussed in it.)

1. President Wilson committed an unpardonable act in appointing George D. Herron American delegate to confer with the Russian Bolsheviki on Princes' Islands. 2. All good Americans are obligated to support the League of Nations project.

### IV—VOCABULARY BUILDING

(All of the following words and expressions are found in The Outlook for February 19, 1919. Both before and after looking them up in the dictionary or elsewhere, give their meaning *in your own words*. The figures in parentheses refer to pages on which the words may be found.)

Deprecate, civic authorities (290); conciliation, arbitration, political democracy (292); interregnum (304); *Realpolitik* (305); matricide, sinecurist (296); critics, carpers (308).

*A booklet suggesting methods of using the Weekly Outline of Current History will be sent on application*

**This New Range Is A Wonder For Cooking**

**Although it is less than four feet long** it can do every kind of cooking for any ordinary family by gas in warm weather, or by coal or wood when the kitchen needs heating.

**The Coal section and the Gas section** are just as separate as though you had two ranges in your kitchen.

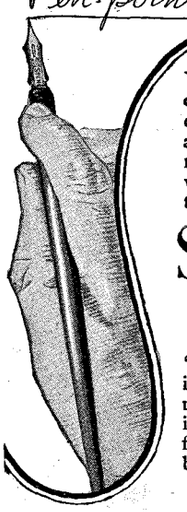
Gold Medal
**Glenwood**

**Note the two gas ovens above**—one for baking, glass paneled and one for broiling, with white enamel door.
**The large oven below** has the Indicator and is heated by coal or wood.
**See the cooking surface** when you want to rush things—five burners for gas and four covers for coal.
**When in a hurry** both coal and gas ovens can be operated at the same time, using one for baking bread or roasting meats and the other for pastry baking—It

**"Makes Cooking Easy"**

Write for handsome free booklet 164 that tells all about it.
**Weir Stove Co., Taunton, Mass.**
Makers of the Celebrated Glenwood Coal, Wood and Gas Ranges, Heating Stoves and Furnaces.

*Pen-point-perfection*



You will find it in Spencerian Pens. They really do meet your most exacting personal requirements and give greater writing freedom and astonishingly long service.

**SPENCERIAN**
PERSONAL
**Steel Pens**

"What your Handwriting Reveals"—a fascinating booklet interpreting character and 10 different sample pens will be sent on receipt of 10c.
SPENCERIAN PEN CO.
349 Broadway, New York

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

## THAT LINCOLN POEM

This free-verse criticism comes as a response to a poem by Witter Bynner reprinted in The Outlook of February 12:

*Dere Edditer:—*
Plese acksept what follers:

Lincoln!—
Yes, I red that pome—
(Sed to be,)
Writ by an uneddicated man, like myself,
One Witter Bynner,
(Aginst the Muse a tarnel sinner)—
I've got one rhyme in my pome, anyway.

Well, good enuff—
A sort o' homely thum-nale sketch
Of a gret man, in his common way.
But wy call it a pome?
I skretch my hed and wait for an anser.
I cant git it thru me
Wy a thing 'thout rhyme,
Thout rhitherm,
Long-leged, and short-leged,
An' short-handed,
An' otherwise deformd,
Clames to be a pome;
An' wise men, whot know what a pome is,
An' has bin,
Boosts it up, and indorses it,
An' sez, It is a Pome.

As I sed,
I skretch my hed,
Stan' on one fut,
An' waite for an anser,
An' *want a rezin.*
I an't got any—
Not a single wun.
From wun who edmires Lincoln
An' hates bad poetry.

Springfield, Mass. P. F.

*Dear P. F.:*
We dont think a pome should always rhyme
Not all the time
Nor do potes always have to carry with 'em
Feet or yards of rythm
If they've got a real tho't
Or a genuwine feeling
Let 'em put it down their own way
Like Whitman.
A bandy-leged man with a soul
Is better than an Appolo without an idee in his head.
The trouble is that some of
These here bandy leged or
Free verse poets
Haven't any soul.
But Witter Bynner hez.

—THE EDITORS.

## THE METHODIST CENTENARIES

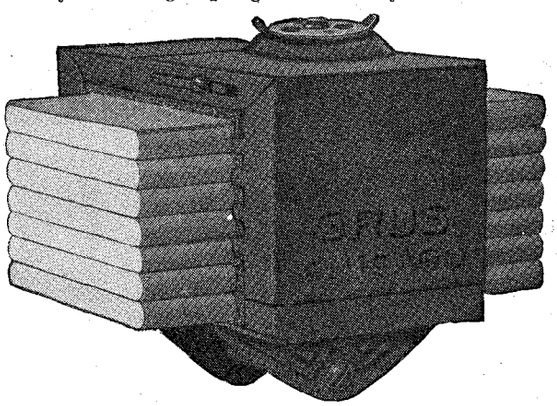
As a reader of The Outlook, I desire to say that it was with a feeling of more or less disappointment that I read your editorial regarding the plans of the Methodist Episcopal Church to raise $85,000,000 in commemoration of the first missionary who went out from that body one hundred years ago. What you said was all true, but you did not say enough. The Methodist Episcopal Church, South, too, is going to commemorate this same event by raising $35,000,000. Both of these enterprises are magnificent and reflect great credit upon these Churches, and the task which the latter has set for itself is equally as great as that of the former. If I am correctly informed, the idea of a great Missionary Centenary originated with the Southern branch of Methodism. GEORGE STOVES.

Nashville, Tennessee.


# What lubrication means to Automobile Springs

## *And What It Means to the Car and to Those Who Ride In It!*

RUST is the cause of nearly all spring troubles. It begins to form as soon as moisture works its way in between the leaves. It keeps forming, aggravated by dirt from the road, until the leaves are bound together in one solid mass. Then you have rigid springs. In fact they are little better than a solid piece of spring steel.




It takes a powerful impact to compress them. Their rebound is slow and sluggish. Thus it is that cars and tires are damaged. You feel every rough spot in the road. There is constant squeaking. You don't know what minute a spring is going to break.

Every *other* bearing on your car is lubricated. Springs, though, are almost always neglected. This should not be so. Safety demands that they be oiled. And long car life demands it, too. And tire service, and easy riding.

# The GRUS SPRING OILER

puts the oil just where it's needed, and nowhere else. **It fits all springs.** As there are no movable parts, and nothing to wear out, it will outlast any car.

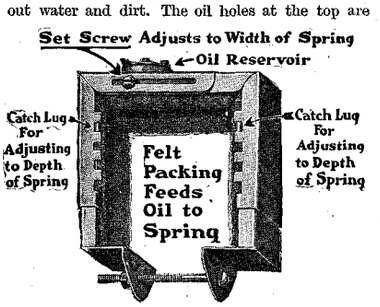
See in the illustration how the oil is carried from the reservoir to the side of springs through felt. By capillary attraction it goes in between the spring leaves, and travels the full length of each. Within a day or two after putting on the Grus Oiler you will see the rust working out from between the leaves. This will continue until the bearing surface is *clean*. Then rust can never form again, because moisture cannot get to the oiled surface.

Because the flow of oil is retarded by the felt, only the *necessary* amount ever gets between the leaves. Hence there is no waste of oil—no dripping from the springs. The reservoir at the top carries a thirty-day supply of oil. An air vent enables you to fill it *full*. Without this vent, the oil might overflow before the reservoir was completely filled.

The Grus Oiler oils *each leaf* of the spring with exactly the amount of oil necessary. The felt extends from top to bottom on both sides of the spring. It holds in constant readiness a supply of oil, to be drawn in as needed. It is self-feeding and automatic, requiring no attention but to fill the reservoir every thirty days. There is only one place to oil for each spring.

Note that the metal frame extends completely around the felt, keeping out water and dirt. The oil holes at the top are closed with a friction cap. Thus the oil reaches the springs *clean*.

The Grus Spring Oiler is easily put on. Merely tighten top set screw to the width of your spring, then draw out the side piece to their thickness, and bolt. Only a few minutes' time is necessary. **You make no change in the car. No holes to bore, nothing to cut or alter.** As the frame fits snugly against the spring, the felt is not compressed, but left free to carry the oil to its proper place.


Set Screw Adjusts to Width of Spring
Oil Reservoir
Catch Lug For Adjusting to Depth of Spring
Catch Lug For Adjusting to Depth of Spring
Felt Packing Feeds Oil to Spring

The results of the Grus Oiler are positive. There is never any doubt. You will see a marked difference. Even when springs are in the worst possible condition, better riding will soon be noticed as the oil eats its way in and drives the rust out.

Five years have been required to develop the Grus Oiler. These have been years of experimenting, research and study. What looked like a simple task at first, proved to be a big problem. The improved style shown here has been in actual use for more than a year. We have tried to find a fault to correct—some weakness that actual use would disclose, but we assure you there is none. And we are so sure of it that we make you this surprising offer:

## Sent *Free* on Twenty Days Trial

We will send you, ***at our own risk and expense***, a set of Grus Oilers, charges prepaid. Put them on. Keep them twenty days. Then if you are not ***absolutely satisfied*** that they put an end to squeaking and breaking—that you are riding easier—and that there is less strain on your car and tires—if you are not ***sure*** of all this, send them back. But if you keep them, send us the purchase price—$9.00 for a set of eight, or $5.00 for Ford set.

This is our fifth year of making Grus Oilers, and we know that, out of thousands of sets only one comes back. Hence this liberal offer. The cost is a mere trifle, compared to taking springs apart to put in graphite, it seems scarcely worth considering. And if you are in the habit of spreading your springs to lubricate them, try this better way. Spreading is injurious. It breaks the spring arch.

***Send the coupon today. It assures you freedom from spring troubles***

## GRUS LEAF SPRING OILER COMPANY

**625 B W. Jackson Boulevard, Chicago**

**GRUS LEAF SPRING OILER CO., 625 B W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago**

Please send me a set of Grus Oilers for ..... car, all charges prepaid. After using them twenty days I will remit $..... if I am perfectly satisfied that they do all you claim for them. If not, I will re-mail them to you.

*Name*.....

*Address*.....

**Note:** For the convenience of those who wish to remit cash with order, we allow a discount of 25 cents per set for Ford Cars, and 50 cents per set for others, making the prices $4.75 and $8.50 respectively. If you remit cash with order, and are not satisfied that the Oilers do all that we claim for them, return them in twenty days and we will refund your money.


PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

# A Unique Service for Manufacturers

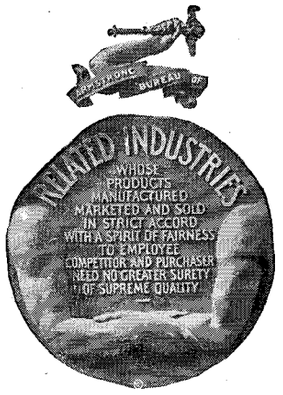
It's a tendency of the times for business men to work more and more together.

We translate this tendency into *definite action* by devising and maintaining machinery of co-operation among the units of an industry.

By this work our institution (the only one of its kind) performs a valuable service not only for the manufacturers, our clients, but for the public they serve.

Because it does away with the old, *blind* competition—costly to business and public alike.

You are aware of the advantages that would come from co-operation in *your* industry. We are experienced in determining how to make those advantages real.


RELATED INDUSTRIES
WHOSE PRODUCTS MANUFACTURED MARKETED AND SOLD IN STRICT ACCORD WITH A SPIRIT OF FAIRNESS TO EMPLOYEE COMPETITOR AND PURCHASER NEED NO GREATER SURETY OF SUPREME QUALITY

*The first and only institution of its kind—our sole business is to devise and direct adequate machinery for co-operation.*

**Armstrong Bureau of Related Industries**
***Chicago***



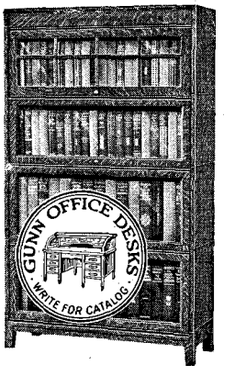
## GUNN Sectional Bookcases

have features others do not have, and their prices will appeal to you. You get in them a guaranteed piece of furniture of honest workmanship, beautifully finished in Queen Anne, Colonial, Mission, Clawfoot and Standard styles in widths to fit almost any floor space.

**A Style Book on Bookcases Mailed Free**

There is a way to secure artistic effects in bookcases, and to have them practical, convenient and economical at the same time. You will find our latest Style Book a great help in selecting what is exactly suited to your home. Give yourself a treat by looking it over.

**THE GUNN FURNITURE CO.** **1814 Broadway, Grand Rapids, Mich.**





## A COLLEGE FOR IMMIGRANTS

The American International College, at Springfield, Massachusetts, an institution with a record of thirty-five years of achievement, is doing notable work in the task of helping intelligent young immigrants to fit quickly and smoothly into their places in the life of their adopted country. Its students include representatives of fifteen different nationalities, many of them with a good education in their native tongue, but handicapped here by their lack of familiarity with English. Most of the students are self-supporting, and spend their vacations earning money to pay their board bills and the moderate tuition fees charged.

The institution, which is co-educational, has been approved by the New England College Entrance Board. It in no sense attempts to overlap or compete with the public school system; it aims rather to supplement it, and offers to the foreign-born who are unable to fit into the present educational facilities of America the special training they require. Emphasis is laid upon the study of the English language and literature by means of rapid and thorough courses especially adapted to the newcomers' needs. The terms are arranged to meet the ability of the students to pay either in cash or in cash and work.

The object of the introductory courses and what they offer to non-English speaking students can best be explained by the following extracts taken from the catalogue issued by the College:

> One of the important features . . . is the work provided for students who have no previous knowledge of English. This does not mean illiterates, for unless the students have knowledge of some language they are hopelessly confused and discouraged, as the work is taken up in a scholarly way. For an educated student of any nationality twelve weeks, or one term, will give him an every-day vocabulary and forms needed to carry on an easy conversation; an ear trained to understand much English which he hears around him; and a knowledge of the principles of the language which will admit him to classes provided for more advanced work.
>
> The structural work is taught in a Conversational English class. Here a few principles are given as a basis for easy conversation. The work is begun in the simplest way and developed according to the ability of the students.

A two-year course has just been started for girls picked out by the Young Women's Christian Association secretaries to be trained for social service work among girls of their respective nationalities. A college course is also offered, but the greater part of the work is of a preparatory grade, special attention being given to the courses in English and in American citizenship. Students are admitted who are unacquainted with English, and are quickly prepared to begin at once the work of their choice or to take up the study of some profession in one of our universities.

A campaign to raise funds for the erection of a new $85,000 building was halted by the entrance of the United States into the war and the response of the students to the call to service. The sum of $30,000 which had already been collected for this purpose is on deposit. In the year before the war twice as many students applied for entrance as the College could accommodate, and now that the pupils are again taking up their studies there is justification for the expectation that the need for expansion will soon be as urgent as it was before the

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

*A College for Immigrants (Continued)*

war. The College is supported almost entirely by contributions from its friends. Those who wish to help this pioneer College to meet this growing need and to carry on its vital work of Americanization can do so by sending checks made payable to the American International College.

A. L. K.

## THE VILLAGE LIBRARY

*To the Editors of The Outlook:*

The following verses were suggested by one of the most beautifully and fittingly housed village libraries in New England: a typical old-fashioned cottage with shingled walls, more than a hundred years old, remodeled, with cozy nooks where visitors may sit and read beside the ancient fireplaces. The author, who so charmingly pictures the tranquil and friendly mood of the place, is a Cambridge lady who, with her brother, went to live in the village about three years ago, buying a cottage on a by-street. She takes a great interest in village affairs, is chairman of the Red Cross, and identified with other public activities. The village loses so many young people to the larger life of the world at large that it appreciates the happy return when good people come into its own life from the cities. The personal touch of the verses is so intimate that the librarian—who herself came to the village from an important Greater Boston suburb many years ago—prefers that the name of the library be not given. She found the verses on her desk one morning. Who can estimate the far-reaching service to future generations rendered by these libraries, scattered by the hundred through New England, in keeping alive and intensifying the best of the native traditions handed down from the forefathers?

SYLVESTER BAXTER.

Malden, Massachusetts.

The house is low, soft green and gray.
You cannot miss its presence fine;
The builders of an earlier day
Gave it their simple grace of line.

The open door invites your feet,
The low-ceiled rooms a welcome lend;
With pictures, books, and flowers sweet,
You sense the dwelling of a friend.

Before her old brown desk she sits:
The guardian spirit of the place,
Waiting to be of use; there flits
A happy smile across her face

As close about the children come
Eager for books and greeting kind,
Feeling they've found a second home
In these low rooms with volumes lined.

She shows a picture they should see;
She tells them something new or queer;
She gives the books so willingly
The place to them grows very dear.

They give it now a passing thought—
But far adown the years to be
Their hearts to her will back be brought
With love and deep sincerity,

Knowing that then they did not dream
How skillfully she helped them grow
In heart and thought, to see "the gleam"
And follow. This to her they'll owe.

And older people owe her much
For her bright cordiality,
Her wish to help, her homelike touch
That crowns our lovely library.

# Offer Them
## Their Choice

Remember that children nowadays can choose from three Puffed Grains. All of them are bubble grains, flimsy, flaky, flavory—steam-exploded.

Puffed Wheat is whole wheat—shaped like wheat, but eight times normal size. Puffed Rice is whole rice puffed in like way.

Corn Puffs is pellets of hominy puffed to rain-drop size—sweet, airy, toasted globules.

Some like one best, some another. Perhaps Puffed Wheat tastes best in milk. Puffed Rice or Corn Puffs seem more like food confections.

But each is an exquisite dainty—each a scientific food. You will serve them all when you come to realize their hygienic value.

**Puffed Wheat**

**Puffed Rice**

**Corn Puffs**

**All Bubble Grains**

***Each 15c Except in Far West***

### *Not Mere Delights*

All Puffed Grains are made in this way—by Prof. Anderson's great process:

They are sealed in guns, then revolved for an hour in 550 degrees of heat.

When the inner moisture is changed to steam, the guns are shot. Over 100 million explosions—one for each food cell—occur in every kernel.

Thus every food cell is blasted so digestion can instantly act. And thus every atom of the whole grain feeds.

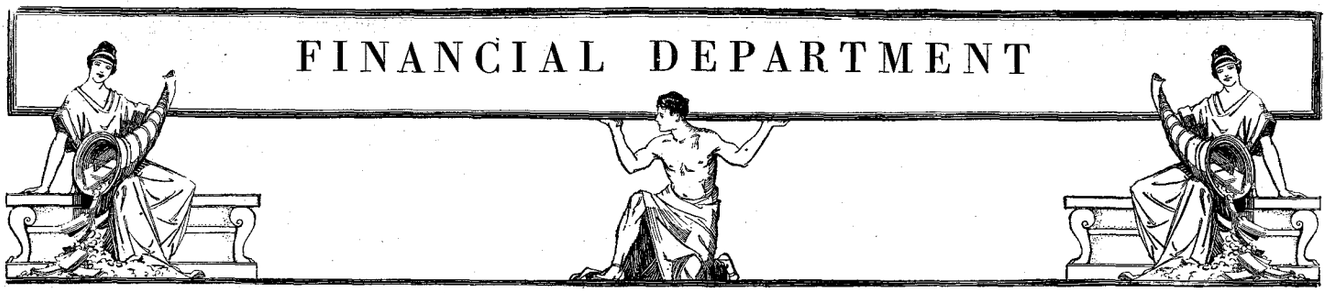
Such foods should hold a high place daily in your children's diet.

**The Quaker Oats Company**

Sole Makers

(2095)


PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED




All legitimate questions from Outlook readers about investment securities will be answered either by personal letter or in these pages. The Outlook cannot, of course, undertake to guarantee against loss resulting from any specific investment. Therefore it will not *advise* the purchase of any specific security. But it will give to inquirers facts of record or information resulting from expert investigation, leaving the responsibility for final decision to the investor. And it will admit to its pages only those financial advertisements which after thorough expert scrutiny are believed to be worthy of confidence. All letters of inquiry regarding investment securities should be addressed to

THE OUTLOOK FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT, 381 Fourth Avenue, New York


# Your Share in the Great Era of Prosperity

WITH the war ended, every historic precedent points to a great era of prosperity for the United States, in which every citizen should share.

The great lessons of thrift we have learned, both as a nation and as individuals, must not be forgotten. We should all continue to lay aside and invest a fixed portion of income, in peace as in war. In selecting investments, safety rather than unduly large income yield should be the first consideration of the prudent buyer.

## Safe 6% Investments

The first mortage bonds, safeguarded under the ***Straus Plan***, and issued in $100, $500 and $1,000 denominations, afford you a sound and attractive investment, based on the nation's permanent prosperity. Their record of thirty-seven years without loss to any investor, or delay in payment of either principal or interest, is abundant evidence of their safety and is especially significant in view of the four years of war-time conditions through which we have just passed.

Write today for our "Questionnaire for Investors" and current 6% offerings. Ask for

Circular No. C-905

**S.W.STRAUS & CO.**

Established 1882 Incorporated

NEW YORK 150 Broadway
CHICAGO Straus Building
DETROIT Penobscot Bldg.
MINNEAPOLIS Loeb Arcade Bldg.
SAN FRANCISCO Crocker Bldg.
PHILADELPHIA Stock Exchange Bldg.

Thirty-seven Years Without Loss to Any Investor


PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

# MIDAS UNTIES THE GORDIAN KNOT

"HELLO, Rouge! Do you want to make a lot of money?"

*Rouge (experiencing the sensations of a drowning man, as a thousand and one ideas of past hardships and future possibilities rush through his excited brain).* I knew some one would tell me how some day. The only trouble has been to find *that* "somebody"—perhaps you are the man.

*Noir.* Well, I wouldn't tell everybody, and this is most confidential. It just happens that my brother overheard the president say to his stenographer: "This is one of the prettiest propositions I have ever seen, and I have been with this company since its inception. Some one is going to make a lot of money." Of course that can only mean that the common stock will at once declare a big dividend, and, unless I am greatly mistaken, the stock is good for a fifty-point gain.

*Rouge.* No, I'm too conservative. I do not expect to make a lot of money, but I should like to invest in a perfectly safe bond at a bargain price, which will give me the largest possible income. Do you know the bond for me?

*Noir.* Of course I do. That is simple. How much money can you raise?

*Rouge.* Well, by selling my Liberty Bonds at a loss and by mortgaging my house, I can buy up to $10,000 worth.

And Rouge, who has been so busy earning and saving that he has never had time to consider how he should invest, resolves to purchase twice as much as he wants of something he knows nothing about, pays accrued interest for the past few years and a commission to any one who asks for it—and does not discover that the coupons are not attached, because it is a *very* "temporary certificate," and later at his leisure he finds his purchase has many of the attributes of the following:

PERFECTLY SAFE SPECULATIVE BOND

Confidential Advance Proof—subject to recrimination

(Passed by the Campbell Mortuary Chapel as eligible for admission to the Fresh Pond Crematory, but without approval of rigidity, stupidity, or insipidity.)

$6,000,000

THE AVERAGE GAS, HOT AIR, AND SCOOP COMPANY

Last Gasp Mortgage Sick Per Cent Old Bonds. Interest payable February 30 and November 31. Authorized $6,000,000. Outstanding $12,000,000.

JESSE JAMES, Trustee

We summarize from the letter of the President of the Company, copies of which may be had upon supplication:

1. The bonds are secured by canceled checks, defaulted notes, Confederate money, and bills payable, the market value of which is estimated to be largely in excess of the value of this issue.
2. The company obligates itself to keep at all times net quick liabilities of not less than $18,000,000, or 300 per cent of the issue.
3. Earnings for the year 1918 have not as yet been shown up, but they are expected to pay the State tax about twice over.
4. A sinking spell will be created by the bonds, which it is estimated will expire all of the bondholders by 1920.
5. Proceeds from the sale will be used for the sole purpose of increasing salaries, adding to bills payable, and reducing bills receivable.
6. This company and its officers have been engaged in deceiving the public for 75 years, and have never yet had a profitable year nor failed to levy an assessment.
7. Bonds drawn by the sinking spell are not canceled, but kept alive to increase fixed charges.
8. This issue is followed by the postal authorities at Washington.
9. In case these bonds should pay their interest before maturity, the company reserves the right, upon two days' notice, to foreclose on the bondholders.
10. Its subsidiary, known as the Canning and Separating Plant, has agreed to deposit its shares with all accrued assessments, which is an added peril to this mortgage.
11. Books close April Fool's day between 2 o'clock. The company reserves the right to allot more bonds than are applied for.

Having sold over one-fifth of this issue, we will raffle off the remaining portion, subject to allotment.

While the statements here given are not garnisheed, they have all been treated with formaldehyde.

CATCHEM & CHEATEM
4-11-44 Prison Street,
London New York Paris

If we feel we must, for the love of the sport, take a gambler's chance, that is different; but in the long run is it worth while? There may be some excuse for those who are imbued with a fascination for wagering something of value upon chance, or for those who seek fortune in new fields by questionable expedients, and in this manner obtain a large part of their joy of living; but for the small frugal investor, for the teacher or the man with dependents, for the widow who must rely upon her invested income for sustenance, the lure of 1½ per cent more or less must be regarded as an unreal image—a delusion too costly for the slightest consideration.

In what manner and with what assurance of safety may I invest my surplus funds? Why is this such a problem to the average investor? Is it not because we attempt to make the obvious too complex? Is it not because the question of large income return is of greater interest to us, is seemingly more vital, than security of principal? Few of us will admit that this is true, but, if we stop to analyze our thoughts on investing, we shall find a surprising inconsistency of ideas.

A Fifth Liberty Loan in April. What a wonderful opportunity for the investors of America! The investment problems of the conservative man are solved, because the

The Ally of Business

A national business on a peace basis, as well as the development of export trade, requires banking facilities of an exceptionally broad scope. Its financial and commercial resources and an intimate knowledge of trade conditions enable The National Shawmut Bank of Boston to offer such a service to:

Manufacturers and merchants with branches or agencies in New England;

Exporters and importers seeking new markets, or desiring to finance shipments or negotiate credits.

In the foreign field, this Bank has direct connections with all the leading trade centers of the world and is equipped to furnish reliable information, to finance shipments on favorable terms, to negotiate credits advantageously, and to make collections.

Our Foreign Trade Department has given intensive study to the requirements of import and export business, especially in relation to new conditions created by the war. Its officers are men who know the foreign field from first hand experience.

THE NATIONAL SHAWMUT BANK of Boston

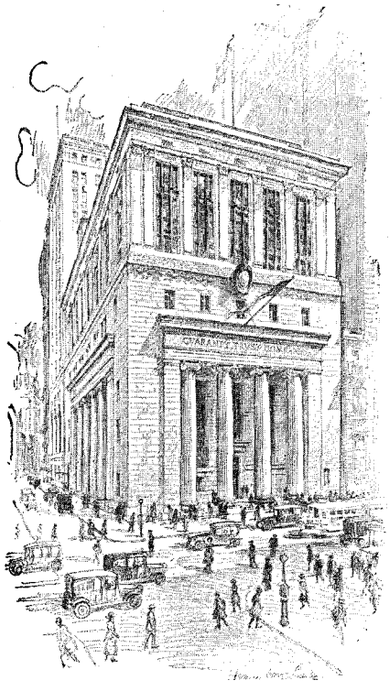
*Correspondence invited. Write for booklet on "Acceptances" which explains the new credit instrument used in financing foreign trade.*


PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

# Investment Recommendations

THE booklet of investment offerings published every month by our BOND DEPARTMENT is of interest to bond buyers of all classes:

*—those seeking investment for private funds;*
*—those having trust funds to invest;*
*—those who buy for financial and other institutions.*



This booklet lists and describes various Government, municipal, railroad, public utility, and industrial bonds and notes yielding from about 3½% to about 7%.

We have purchased these securities for our own account, and recommend them for investment. Some have attractive tax-exemption features. While all of these bonds and notes may be purchased in $1,000 denominations, some are also available in denominations of $500 and $100.

We invite you to consult us regarding selections best suited to your requirements, and shall be pleased to furnish statistical and other information concerning sound investment securities.

The current issue of *Investment Recommendations* will be sent on request, together with our booklet *An Organization for Investment Service*, describing the facilities at the command of investors through our BOND DEPARTMENT.

## Guaranty Trust Company of New York

140 Broadway

FIFTH AVENUE OFFICE
Fifth Avenue and 43rd Street

MADISON AVENUE OFFICE
Madison Avenue and 60th Street

LONDON: 32 Lombard Street, E. C. 5 Lower Grosvenor Place, S. W. PARIS: Rue des Italiens, 1 and 3

Capital & Surplus $50,000,000 Resources over $700,000,000


*Midas Unties the Gordian Knot (Continued)*

question of security is answered to the complete satisfaction of the civilized world. At this point, realizing the futility of argument on that score, we at once make the simple question a complicated one in our own minds. The rate! An immediate dilemma! Whatever it may be, it seems small. We compare it with that of speculative stocks, or with that of a "promise to pay" of some new traction company that in reality is only a construction proposition, secured by 10,000,000 shares of stock of $100 par value and no *real* value, and, disregarding the requisite most essential to our comfort and peace of mind—*safety of principal*—we throw conservatism to the four winds for a gambling chance on 1½ per cent per annum. We put at hazard $1,000 for a possible additional $15. We feel dissatisfied with $45 interest—we prefer to play on red or black for $1,060 or nothing.

This may seem at a glance a gross exaggeration. "How absurd!" one may say. "Every one knows at this time that 6 per cent may be obtained with safety." Yes, *maybe*, if one has a knowledge of investments and will take the trouble to investigate values, and if one has the analytical capacity to determine intrinsic worth; or, in lieu of these essential attributes, a dependable adviser or banker. However, judging from the experiences of the average investor over a period of years, taking into account his *acknowledged* losses in their direct ratio to his capital; with the savings bank rate of 4 per cent as the pivotal point, as a general rule the higher the interest return—6 per cent, 8 per cent, 12 per cent, 14 per cent—the further the investor draws away from safety of principal.

We are to be given another opportunity to lend our surplus funds at a fair rate of interest, at a larger rate than we may obtain from the savings bank. That sounds simple and reasonable, but again we attempt to make it complex. It is just the security, and the rate is fair enough; but we have purchased other Liberty bonds and they have declined in price, hence we conclude that we shall not overburden ourselves with this security, and we decide to buy only one $50 bond of the next Loan and look about to invest the balance of our accumulated surplus in "gilt-edged" securities, possibly paying a larger *transient* rate of interest. Assuming that we purchased Liberty Bonds for investment (not for vulgar display of our patriotism, that we might shout from the hilltops the amount of our contribution, for that was all it was if we sold at a discount to others our commitment supposed to be enlisted for the duration of the war), why should we not make any serious logical attempt to analyze the cause of the decline in these bonds? The security and the rate are unchanged since we made our purchase, and in a few days the Liberty Loans will be a closed mortgage on the richest country in the world.

We are at the moment afforded an opportunity to profit from this decline by purchasing the same bond at a lower price and a higher yield. Can we not give more careful consideration to-day to the investment possibilities offered by the outstanding Liberty Loans?

To-morrow may be the "day after the fair." The problems of the wide-awake American investor are complex only in their misinterpretation.

He who buys Liberty Loan Bonds is a modern Midas. His investments turn into *gold*. Can you turn your investments into *gold* at maturity? If not, their actual value may be only the interest, while it continues, and if your principal is in jeopardy you can afford to forego 8 per cent interest and accept 2 per cent. *Safety of principal* is the health of the investment. When that is in danger, relative degrees of income are inconsequential.

NOTE.—Rouge played on Noir and lost; if he had played Red, White, and Blue and bought Liberty Bonds, he would have won.


FIRST FARM MORTGAGES

**35 Years' Experience**

Our First Farm Mortgages and Real Estate Bonds have been purchased by investors for more than 35 years without the loss of a dollar. Send for descriptive pamphlet "S" and current offerings. Amounts to suit, 6% net.

**E. J. Lander & Co., Grand Forks, N. D.**
*Capital and Surplus $500,000*

6%

**PAID FOR 24 YEARS**

In good times and bad, in peace and in war, for 24 years we have paid 6% on Two-Year Time Certificates and 5% on Certificates **payable on demand.** Interest checks are mailed semi-annually.

If you have as little as $25 to invest, you will be interested in our Booklet, "6% and Safety," giving full particulars about this old and tried institution. Write for it.

**The Calvert Mortgage Company**
**864 Calvert Bldg., Baltimore, Md.**


PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

ESTABLISHED 1865

**One of the Best Industrial Investments Ever Offered**

**6¼% to 6½%**

First Mortgage Bonds of $500 and $1,000 denominations.

Assets nearly five times entire loan.

Annual net earnings in excess of 50% amount of bond issue.

Business well established and output largely sold ahead.

Product is one of our most important necessities.

*Send for circular No. 1023Z*

**Peabody, Houghteling & Co.**

(ESTABLISHED 1865)

10 South La Salle Street
Chicago, Ill. (B692)

ESTABLISHED 1865

**DANFORTH FARM MORTGAGES**

represent the highest type of investments. They have stood the test of wars and business depression since 1858—60 years, and always worth 100%.
Interest paid promptly at maturity.

FARM MORTGAGE BONDS in $500 and $1,000 denominations

For further information regarding our Farm Loans and Bonds write for Booklet and Investors' List No. 58.

**A·G·Danforth·&·Co**

BANKERS Founded A.D. 1858
WASHINGTON - ILLINOIS

***Unusual Investment Opportunities***

With the world again following peaceful pursuits, new financial, commercial and industrial developments should unfold unusual opportunities to foresighted investors.

It is the consensus of expert opinion that the United States, in the next few years, will enjoy unprecedented prosperity.

This certainly should be reflected by a vast improvement in security values.

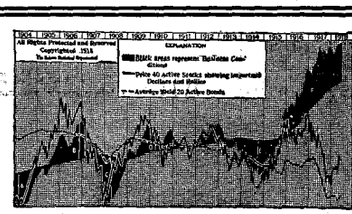
Invite us to send you our fortnightly publication

**Investment Opportunities**

giving up-to-date information regarding the effect of current events on securities. Get the facts by consulting data contained in the Slattery Library. Write for catalogue 2-OL., including booklet explaining

*The Twenty Payment Plan*

**SLATTERY & Co.** (Inc.)
Investment Securities
40 Exchange Place, New York



**Which Rails to Buy?**

**In spite of market uncertainties, some railroad securities are especially attractive for investors seeking high yield and safety. Babson's Reports have the facts you need to pick them out.**

Avoid worry. Cease depending on rumors or luck. Recognize that all action is followed by equal reaction. Work with a definite policy based on fundamental statistics.

*Particulars sent free. Write Dept. O-28 of*

**Babson's Statistical Organization**
Advisory Building Wellesley Hills, Mass.
Largest Organization of its Character in the World

10% Dividends
are being paid on an 8%–10%
Preferred Stock
Business established 19 years

Dividend earned about 4 times. Sinking Fund of 20% of Net Earnings to retire this issue.

No funded debt and none can be created without consent of two-thirds of this stock.

Production about one-quarter of World's supply.

*Send for circular G-27*

**A. D. Converse & Co.**

Commercial Trust Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.
5 Nassau St., New York, N. Y.

Coughs and colds are the same today as when grandma was a girl. And Piso's is still the same favorite that it was more than 50 years ago. Gives prompt relief; eases tickling; soothes hoarseness and inflamed throats.

Ask your druggist for Piso's

*Contains No Opiate*
*Safe for Young and Old*

**PISO'S**
*for Coughs & Colds*

## HIGH PRICES FOUR HUNDRED YEARS AGO

BY HENRY L. SWEINHART

Even in the "good old days"—which we are likely to connect in our minds with oxen roasted whole and with general feasting and revelry, with the tables of the lords sagging under the tempting weight of multiform viands and with plenty on all hands—there was much complaint about the high prices of food.

One might have thought it was a representative of the United States Food Administration whom the landlord of the White Hart was addressing, instead of Gerard, poor wanderer over a Europe just emerging from the Middle Ages, when he said:

"Why, lad, not a pound of bread I sell but costs me three good copper deniers, twelve to the sou."

Gerard unintentionally had egged the landlord on to a long tirade against the cost of food and how difficult it was for an honest innkeeper to make a decent living, by complaining about the size of a bottle of wine and the further fact that "the wine, too, smacketh strongly after spring water." The landlord answered the argument against the bottle being "unnaturally thick" toward the bottom by answering superciliously that he "did not make the bottles." When Gerard hinted, however, at taking the matter up with the vice-bailiff, the keeper of the White Hart quickly changed his tone, for he loved to "content his customers," and said he would make the two pints three sous instead of two sous apiece. As to the other charge—the "spring water" taste to the wine—he fended by answering: "Young man, we cut no travelers' throats at this inn, as they do at most;" and he asked, "How could we live at all if we dealt not a little crooked with the few who pay?"

Thus does Charles Reade in "The Cloister and the Hearth," that faithful and interesting picture of Europe in the latter half of the fifteenth century, make his characters give utterance to complaints which smack strongly of to-day. After admitting that the innkeeper might keep a traveler's horse for his debt—"But where, in Heaven's name? In our own stable, eating his head off"—the wrought-up landlord goes on to pour out his tale of woe to Gerard in the following language:

"And each pint of wine, bought by the tun, costs me four deniers; every sack of charcoal two sous, and gone in a day. A pair of partridges, five sous. What think you of that? Heard one ever the like? Five sous for two little beasts all bone and feather? A pair of pigeons, thirty deniers. 'Tis ruination! For we may not raise our prices with the market. Oh, no! I tell thee the shoe is trod all o' one side as well as pinches the water into our eyen. We may charge naught for mustard, pepper, salt, or firewood. Think you we get them for naught? Candle is a sou the pound. Salt five sous the stone, pepper four sous the pound, mustard twenty deniers the pint; dwindleth it on the spit with no cost to me but loss of weight? Why, what think you I pay my cook? But you shall never guess. A hundred sous a year, as I am a living sinner! And my waiter thirty sous besides his perquisites. He is a hantle richer than I am."

Columbus was about sailing for America at the time the landlord of the White Hart uttered his diatribe to poor wandering Gerard against the high cost of living. And the question is not settled after all these four hundred years.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

## Tours and Travel

**CALIFORNIA**—this summer Soon as possible—**EUROPE**
Plan now for then
YOUNG'S TOURS
625 Kirkwood Blvd., Davenport, Ia.

**GO to EUROPE or CALIFORNIA at MY EXPENSE or elsewhere** by forming a small party as soon as conditions will allow. BABCOCK'S EUROPEAN and AMERICAN TOURS, 1137 Dean St., Brooklyn. Est. 1900.

**Summer in the National Parks, California, Canadian Rockies**
Motoring, camping, tramping, horseback riding, resting. Booklet. THE TEMPLE TOURS, 6 Beacon Street, Boston.

## Hotels and Resorts

### CONNECTICUT

**Wayside Inn** NEW MILFORD Litchfield Co., Conn.
The foothills of the Berkshires. A restful place for tired people. Good food and a comfortable home. 2 hours from New York. $16 a week and up. Booklet.
MRS. J. E. CASTLE, Proprietor.

### MASSACHUSETTS

**HOTEL PURITAN**
Commonwealth Ave. Boston
THE DISTINCTIVE BOSTON HOUSE
Globe Trotters call the Puritan one of the most homelike hotels in the world. Your inquiries gladly answered and our booklet mailed
O'Connell-Costello-Mgt.

**If You Are Tired or Not Feeling Well** you cannot find a more comfortable place in New England than

**THE WELDON HOTEL**
GREENFIELD, MASS.
It affords all the comforts of home without extravagance.

### NEW YORK CITY

**HOTEL JUDSON** 53 Washington Square
adjoining Judson Memorial Church. Rooms with and without bath. Rates $2.50 per day, including meals. Special rates for two weeks or more. Location very central. Convenient to all elevated and street car lines.

**The Margaret Louisa**
of the Y. W. C. A.
14 East 16th St., New York
A homelike hotel for self-supporting women. Single rooms $1.00 per night. Double rooms (2 beds) $1.40 per night. Restaurant open to all women. Send for circular.

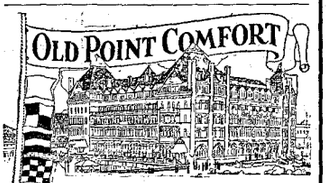
**Hotel Le Marquis**
31st Street & Fifth Avenue
New York
Combines every convenience and home comfort, and commends itself to people of refinement wishing to live on American Plan and be within easy reach of social and dramatic centers.
Room and bath $4.50 per day with meals, or $2.50 per day without meals.
Illustrated Booklet gladly sent upon request. JOHN P. TOLSON.

### WISCONSIN

**The Pennoyer** Established 1857 Kenosha, Wisconsin
Finest Health Resort and Sanitarium on Lake Mich., in 100-acre park. Moderate rates. Booklet

## Hotels and Resorts

### VIRGINIA




The Hotel Chamberlin at Old Point Comfort faces Hampton Roads—a few miles from Langley Field, the Show Place for aviation in America. Delightful social life at the greatest center of military, naval and aerial activity in America. Superb opportunities for motoring, tennis, golf, and sea bathing the year round.
*Fare much less than to far South resorts. Write for Booklets. Address*
**George F. Adams, Manager**
**Fortress Monroe, Va.**

## Health Resorts

**Dr. Reeves' Sanitarium**
A Private Home for chronic, nervous, and mental patients. Also elderly people requiring care. Harriet E. Reeves, M.D., Melrose, Mass.

**Mrs. Ford's Home for TUBERCULOUS Patients** Rates $15 to $30 a week. Booklet. Wilkinson House, Liberty, N. Y.

**"INTERPINES"**
Beautiful, quiet, restful and homelike. Over 26 years of successful work. Thorough, reliable, dependable and ethical. Every comfort and convenience. Accommodations of superior quality. Disorder of the nervous system a specialty. Fred. W. Seward, Sr., M.D., Fred. W. Seward, Jr., M.D., Goshen, N. Y.

**Crest View Sanatorium**
Greenwich, Ct. First-class in all respects, home comforts. H. M. HITCHCOCK, M.D.

**LINDEN** Doylestown, Pa. The Ideal Place for Sick People to Get Well
An institution devoted to the personal study and specialized treatment of the invalid. Massage, Electricity, Hydrotherapy. Apply for circular to ROBERT LIPPINCOTT WALTER, M.D. (late of The Walter Sanitarium)

**Mountainbrook Farm** An Occupation and Recreation Cure for Nervous and Nutritional disorders. In the hills of Putnam County. 500 acre farm. Ideal home. Free from institutional atmosphere. Booklet on request. Dr. HENRY W. MILLER, Mountainbrook, Brewster, N. Y.

**New Jersey.**—A comfortable home with all improvements in the pines and near the ocean for convalescents or persons needing rest and quiet. Address 9,345, Outlook.

## Real Estate

### CONNECTICUT

**NEW CANAAN, CONN.**
For sale. Fully developed country place, 35 acres, less than 2 miles from station. Sound views. Address OWNER, 9,449, Outlook.

**FOR SALE—Homelike productive farm.** 60 acres, 9-room house, barns, pleasant situation, good neighbors, State road, 2 miles from Lake Waramaug. Price $3,700, part cash. J. CASSIDY, Woodbury, Conn.

## Real Estate

### MAINE

**CAMDEN, ME.**
Two high-class seashore cottages, fully furnished. J. R. PRESCOTT, Newtonville, Mass.

**OGUNQUIT, MAINE**
TO LET or FOR SALE
Three desirable and finely located furnished cottages, six to eight chambers. For full particulars on these and other property address GEORGE H. LITTLEFIELD, Wells, Maine.

**SORRENTO, ME.** Furnished cottage. 12 rooms, 2 baths, 5 fireplaces. Beautifully located near water overlooking Bar Harbor, convenient to good markets. Address Mrs. V. Ateshian, 2 W. 83d St., New York City.

### NEW HAMPSHIRE

**LAKE SUNAPEE, N. H.**
Charming Summer Homes and Cottages, furnished, for rent and for sale. Write for booklets. SARGENT & Co., New London, N. H.
*Headquarters Lake Sunapee Real Estate*

FOR SALE
**SUMMER CAMP SITE**
6¼ acres. 400 ft. frontage lake
House 22 rooms, big barn, servants' house. Near dairy and market garden farms. 10 minutes' walk to trolley, 15 minutes' ride to New Hampshire city of 11,000. Easily accessible from New York and Boston. Address M. M. SPRAGUE, 383 Merrimon Ave., Asheville, N. C.

### NEW YORK

**Woodstock, Catskills** On the slope of Overlook Mountain. Wide views of mountain and valley. 9 large rooms, studio, 2 baths, 5 fireplaces, sleeping and dining porches. House in middle of 100 acres. Artistic and literary community. $600 for season, furnished. 9,447, Outlook.

### PENNSYLVANIA

**A Furnished Camp** For Sale or Rent
Finely located in the Pocono Mountains. The death of the owner cause of sale. Address H. METCALF, Tarrytown, N. Y.

## Board Wanted

**Wanted—Accommodations** for six adults
for summer. Bungalow or cottage with three baths. Adjacent to hotel. 9,453, Outlook.

### BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

A back to the land partner wanted. Strawberries; poultry. Western New York. 6,625, Outlook.

WANTED, associate. Sheep-raising, stock, fruit. 77 Route 3, Charlottesville, Va.

OWNER of boys' camp in Adirondacks desires experienced partner. 6,626, Outlook.

### HELP WANTED

**Companions and Domestic Helpers**

WANTED—Woman of refinement as governess or mother's helper in home; two daughters, fourteen and nine, and son seven years. Give age, experience, salary, and references in first letter. Mrs. H. C. Todd, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

WANTED—Experienced nurse or mother's helper for girl three years old. Permanent position, comfortable surroundings, in the South. References given and required. Address George F. Adams, Manager, Hotel Chamberlin, Fortress Monroe, Va.

FOR hospitals, institutions, schools, dietitians, matrons, housekeepers, cafeteria managers. Miss Richards, Box 5, East Side Station, Providence, R. I.

WANTED—Experienced nurse for child five years old. French preferred. 6,589, Outlook.

### HELP WANTED

**Companions and Domestic Helpers**

WANTED—Refined, competent, conscientious woman, Protestant preferred, between ages 28 and 38, to care for three boys, ages eleven, eight, and six, attending school. Help with chamberwork where chambermaid is kept, make herself generally useful. Must be thoroughly reliable, with real love for children. Excellent references required. Residence in East Orange, N. J. 6,622, Outlook.

WANTED—Experienced nurse or mother's helper to care for two children. Mrs. J. S. Dye, 160 Prospect St., Waterbury, Conn.

**Teachers and Governesses**

WANTED—Competent teachers for public and private schools and colleges. Send for bulletin. Albany Teachers' Agency, Albany, N.Y.

NURSERY governess for girl of three and boys of eight and eleven in Ohio May first. Experience in physical care essential. Would like both French and German. Long engagement and advancement for efficiency. 6,573, Outlook.

INQUIRIES already coming in for teachers in all subjects for 1919. International Musical and Educational Agency, Carnegie Hall, N. Y.

### SITUATIONS WANTED

**Business Situations**

REFINED young woman, college graduate, common sense, can spell and punctuate correctly, expert stenographer and typist, highest social and business references, desires position as private secretary, country or city, private family or business office. References exchanged. 6,629, Outlook.

**Companions and Domestic Helpers**

GRADUATE nurse desires position with invalid; chronic or tubercular. 6,600, Outlook.

TRAVELING in United States. Unusual opportunity offered parents to secure for their daughters chaperonage and care. Lady of highest social standing and wide experience offers services until July. Best credentials asked for and given. 6,606, Outlook.

CULTURED widow seeks care of motherless child or young person. References. 6,621, Outlook.

WANTED, by refined lady, position as housemother for orphan girl. 6,619, Outlook.

LADY of refinement with the highest references and long experience desires home in a good family as chaperon, companion, or assistant housekeeper. 6,618, Outlook.

ENGLISHWOMAN desires position of trust in family, school, or institution. Executive. Experienced. Four years in present position. 6,616, Outlook.

WIDOW, educated and refined, desires position as companion to elderly lady, or is thoroughly competent to take full charge of refined household. References exchanged. Mrs. A. W. Barkelew, 76 West 86th St., New York.

**Teachers and Governesses**

TUTOR wishes position. 6,560, Outlook.

### MISCELLANEOUS

LADY of culture and experience, successful teacher of singing, with highest testimonials from best New York authorities, wishes connection with established private school or conservatory in New York City or vicinity. Would consider direction and chaperonage of annex or second residence. Could bring pupils. 6,627, Outlook.

WANTED—Young women to take nine months' course in nursing. Frances Parker Memorial Home, New Brunswick, N. J.

MISS Guthman, New York Shopper, will send anything on approval. Services free. References. 309 West 99th St.

M. W. Wightman & Co. Shopping Agency, established 1895. No charge; prompt delivery. 44 West 22d St., New York.

LITERARY material prepared for speakers, debaters, writers. Authors' Research Bureau, 500 Fifth Ave., New York.

KIND reader, please present my aged father warm overcoat, worthy and needy. Best references. Worried daughter. 6,620, Outlook.

WOULD care for one or two children in my home (outside of Chicago). Best advantages. References given and required. 6,623, Outlook.

# Your Property
## Is it For Sale or To Rent?

¶ If so, use the next Special Real Estate Issues of The Outlook, which will appear on March Nineteen and April Sixteen.

¶ An advertisement in this issue will cost but a few dollars and will reach the class of people who will be interested in your property.

¶ Write us about your property and we will help you prepare a suitable advertisement.

¶ Copy for March should be in hand not later than March 6.

THE OUTLOOK (*Department of Classified Advertising*)

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

## BOYS AND LATIN

The Outlook for January 1 contains editorial comment on "Boys Talking Latin in New York City" and "What Scientists Think About the Classics."[1]

It seems to me the point in the first article is the value of a method where friendship, leadership, co-operation, and self-expression are able to popularize any subject. Dr. Charles Sarolea, of the University of Edinburgh, has for many years advocated this, and it is being gradually adopted in the study of languages. The problem of education is largely solved by the aim, methods, and personality of the educator. The dynamic forces of life are born within us, but they lie dormant, and depend for their activity and direction on the stimulus and inspiration of the social environment; and the teacher forms an important factor of the "social inheritance," which, according to Benjamin Kidd, is of more importance than inborn heredity.

The original sin of laziness will generally give way before the example, friendship, and interest of the teacher.

Guarini da Verona (1370–1460), of Italy, and Alexander Hegius (1433–1498), of Holland, were possibly the greatest schoolmasters of the Middle Ages. Both of them were great educators and succeeded in creating in the minds of their pupils a real passion for learning; and they prepared some of the great leaders of the Reformation for their life-work, *e.g.*, Erasmus, etc.

Their secret lay in their profound scholarship, friendship, gentleness, inspirational leadership, and their adoption of sane and intelligent methods.

Guarini urged the use of a translation. Hegius, of Deventer, taught the children to sing Latin hymns, and "the children of the Artyans were taught to converse in Latin;" and the fame of Deventer went all over Europe.

Interest, friendship, and a passion for learning in the teacher and the use of right methods will solve all problems; even truancy will cease to exist. (I am not discussing the other factors and agents in education—the home, the community, and the church). As to the merits of Latin, Professor Welton, in "What is Education," says: "Many a boy who has spent the years of his youth in the compulsory study of Latin and Greek has never entered into the living spirit of classical writings, has never felt his heart warm with wider human sympathies, etc. To such a one classical literature has not been a means of liberal education. But to the few who do thus enter into communion with some of the greatest of human spirits that literature is truly liberalizing." Both Spencer and Huxley indorse this.

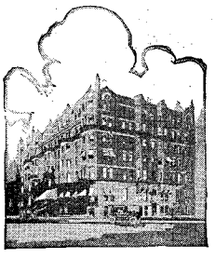
The study of the classics, wonderful as they are, has not been very much of a success in the past; for many it is only a "mental gymnastic." To force a boy to study any subject for which he has no natural aptitude is to create a distaste for all learning, and it almost seems as if some of our schools were "anti-educative institutions" (Welton); at least, children leave school with a dislike for all study, and say good-by to books.

The methods already referred to may be adapted to different studies; but for the majority of minds some practical study will be more useful and popular than the old humanities. (Rev.) A. W. SHEPHERD.

Leamington, Ontario, Canada.

[1] See also a letter on this subject in The Outlook of February 19.—THE EDITORS.


THE LENOX and THE BRUNSWICK



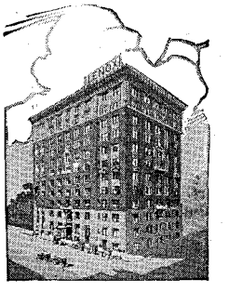
A Richer luxury, a greater comfort has been added to the quiet stately dignity of this charming hostelry through remodelling and new furnishings of rare beauty.

*The Brunswick*

In Copley Square, Boston

*Two Boston Hotels ruled by a single thought SERVICE*

L. C. PRIOR, *President*



COMBINING the convenience of nearness to the best shops, the theatre and the train is found that correctness in appointment and service that makes dining here a real joy.

*The Lenox*

In fashionable Back Bay, Boston

**Your Wants** in every line of household, educational, business, or personal service—domestic workers, teachers nurses, business or professional assistants, etc., etc.—whether you require help or are seeking a situation, may be filled through a little announcement in the classified columns of The Outlook. If you have some article to sell or exchange, these columns may prove of real value to you as they have to many others. Send for descriptive circular and order blank AND FILL YOUR WANTS. Address

**Department of Classified Advertising, THE OUTLOOK, 381 Fourth Avenue, New York**

**Christian Issues in RECONSTRUCTION** BOOKS WITH PURPOSE

*NEW BOOKS*

**Marks of a World Christian**
DANIEL JOHNSON FLEMING, Ph.D.
*An "Everyday Life" Book.* Cloth, 75c
Shows in a vigorous way that real Christians must be world Christians.

**World Facts and America's Responsibility**
CORNELIUS H. PATTON Cloth, $1.00
America's new international obligations in view of the world situation.

**International Aspects of Christianity**
OZORA S. and GRACE T. DAVIS Cloth, $1.00
The growth of the *world* point of view is traced throughout the ages.

Standard Books with a NEW Application

**The Social Principles of Jesus**
WALTER RAUSCHENBUSCH Cloth, 75c
A unique approach by one who stood high in the field of social Christianity.

**Christianizing Community Life** WARD-EDWARDS Cloth, 75c
Strikingly useful in a Reconstruction library; gives simple, practical directions for discussion and for ACTUAL WORK in bettering conditions.

At your Book Store or from us
*Write for Folder: Reconstruction Books*

**ASSOCIATION PRESS**
Publication Department
International Committee, Y. M. C. A.
347 MADISON AVENUE - NEW YORK

New-Skin is an antiseptic preparation for cuts, scrapes and minor injuries to the skin.

It forms a film over the injured part that protects it while it heals.

It is always put up in sanitary glass packages, never in tin tubes.

*"Never Neglect a Break in the Skin"*

Be sure you get genuine New-Skin, not an inferior substitute.

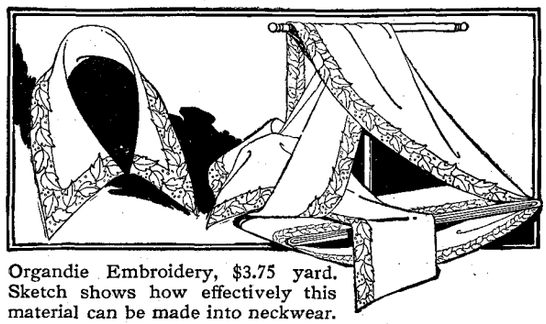
All Druggists—15 and 30 cents

NEWSKIN CO. NEW YORK


PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

# McCutcheon's Beautiful New Embroideries

WE are showing an extensive collection of the finest Embroideries obtainable. Many of the styles have been made expressly for us in the widths and makes now greatly in demand and difficult to procure. The most important feature of these Embroideries is the careful workmanship and quality of materials employed.



Organdie Embroidery, $3.75 yard. Sketch shows how effectively this material can be made into neckwear.

***Embroideries for Neckwear***—Exclusive patterns daintily embroidered on Organdie and Batiste, in White and Ecru, especially adapted for Neck fixings. Organdie, $1.50 to 3.75; Batiste $2.50 to 4.25; Ecru Batiste Allovers, dainty designs, $1.75 and 2.00.

***Emborideries for Undergarments*** — Beautiful embroidered Solid Dots and English Eyelet Madeira effects on Long Cloth in complete sets of Edgings and Insertions.

Plain and Embroidered Swiss and Nainsook Ribbon Beadings, Edgings and Insertions on Soft English Nainsook.

***Embroideries for Children's Apparel***—Hand-finished Embroidered Scallops in lengths of 4½ yards, $1.75 per length.

***Special values***—Hand embroidered scalloped Nainsook, extra quality, five inches wide, 50c per yard.

MAIL ORDER SERVICE

*Any of the merchandise described or illustrated above may be ordered with complete satisfaction thru our Mail Order Service.*

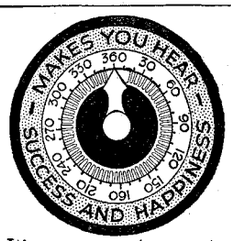
## James McCutcheon & Company

Fifth Avenue, New York

34th and 33d Streets

*Reg. Trade-Mark*






# YOUR EARS

***Science Does Wonders For The DEAF***

It's as easy now to correct your hearing as it is the eyesight. And equally absurd not to.

THE Magniphone A Wonderful New Sound Magnifier

ATTUNABLE to every ear-is the latest triumph of Science in its effort to aid failing ears, overcome deafness and restore hearing. Priceless in value; low in cost. Try it free; test your ears Ask for information.

**THE MAGNIPHONE CO., Dept. 66, Chicago**
**29 E. Madison St., Room 1303, Cor. Wabash**



## STANDARD HYMNS AND SPIRITUAL SONGS

***Our latest and best effort in Church Music***

A dignified book of high character for Churches of all denominations Board 45c. Cloth 60c. Write for examination copy.

**The Biglow and Main Co., New York-Chicago**



## Cultivate Your Beauty

Have a youthful appearance, clear complexion, magnetic eyes, pretty eyebrows and lashes, graceful neck and chin, luxuriant hair, attractive hands, comfortable feet. Remove wrinkles, lines, pimples, blackheads, strengthen sagging facial muscles—all through following our simple directions. Thousands have done so. No drugs, no big expense and quick results. Send for latest catalog and many Beauty Hints—all free.

**GRACE MILDRED CULTURE COURSE**
**Dept. 13, 624 So. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ills.**
*(A Branch of Susanna Cocroft's Work)*


# BY THE WAY

"To these manifestations the President raised his hat," says a London paper, "his smiling face indicating the measure of his pleasure at the leave-taking with the British public." This, as "Punch" remarks, is one of the things that might perhaps have been expressed differently.

In a list of phrases characterizing great wars these might be mentioned: The American Revolution, "Give me liberty or give me death;" the French Revolution, "Liberty, equality, fraternity;" the Waterloo campaign, "Up, Guards, and at 'em;" the Mexican War, "A little more grape, Captain Bragg;" the American Civil War, "Unconditional surrender; I propose to move immediately upon your works;" the Spanish-American War, "You may fire when ready, Gridley;" the recent war, "They shall not pass," or "Lafayette, we're here."

The variety of "tangle-tongue" called "Spoonerism" originated, probably, with the earliest attempts at human speech, but though so well known, it is not yet defined in the dictionaries. The association of it with Professor Spooner is recalled by a newspaper paragraph which says that in a sermon to Oxford undergraduates he is reported to have said: "Brethren, have you never felt within your heart a half-warmed fish to be good?" His little son came by the failing honestly, for he is credited with saying at breakfast, "Mamma, please pass the parlor maid." Another case mentioned is that of the young curate who, basing his first sermon on the text, "The cock crew and Peter went out and wept bitterly," remarked solemnly, "The cock wept and Peter went out and crew bitterly—no, I mean Peter crew and the cock went out and wept bitterly."

The extension of the eight-hour day to domestic service is foreshadowed in this advertisement in a New York City daily:

> Wanted—Home Assistant. Lady will give $15 a week to girl or woman capable of helping to serve meals and light housework; limited to eight hours a day; on duty until 8 P.M.; one whole day off each week. Address ——.

The social distinction that makes the office job more attractive at lower wages is seen in the use of the phrase "lady" in an advertisement that adjoins the one above quoted:

> Wanted—Neat-appearing young lady to assist around wholesale jewelry sample and stockroom; $9 to start; references. Address ——.

Two celebrated dietary reformers have recently died, one of them at an age that backs up his theories. Dr. Tanner, called the Great Faster, lived to be ninety-one years of age; he attained great notoriety years ago by fasting or pretending to fast for forty days, his only apparent sustenance being a daily drink of water from a spring in Central Park. The other, Dr. Horace Fletcher, died at the age of seventy; he gave the more or less abiding word "Fletcherism" to the language—the prolonged mastication of food before swallowing it.

Gardening, which has for generations been a recreation for the wealthy in England, has been quiescent during the last four years, but is again looking up. An English periodical devoted to flower culture announces that it will insert advertisements from gardeners, or those who require them, without charge. Among these advertisements, curiously enough, are several which call for a man who will combine

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

*By the Way (Continued)*

garden culture with other useful work about a "gentleman's place"—these men being called "groom-gardeners," "chauffeur-gardeners," and "cowman-gardeners."

The "Columbus Evening Dispatch" prints this good-natured gibe at one of the most popular of our entertainers, who has been called to higher fields of endeavor: "With Paderewski at the head of its government, Poland should put up that Western mining camp theater sign: 'Don't shoot the pianist; he's doing the best he can.'"

What is the tallest chimney in the world? "Popular Mechanics" says that for a time the record was held by a stack at Sagonoseki, Japan, which was 570 feet high. Now a new chimney at Anaconda, Montana, surpasses all others with a height of 585 feet. This overtops the Washington monument by 30 feet.

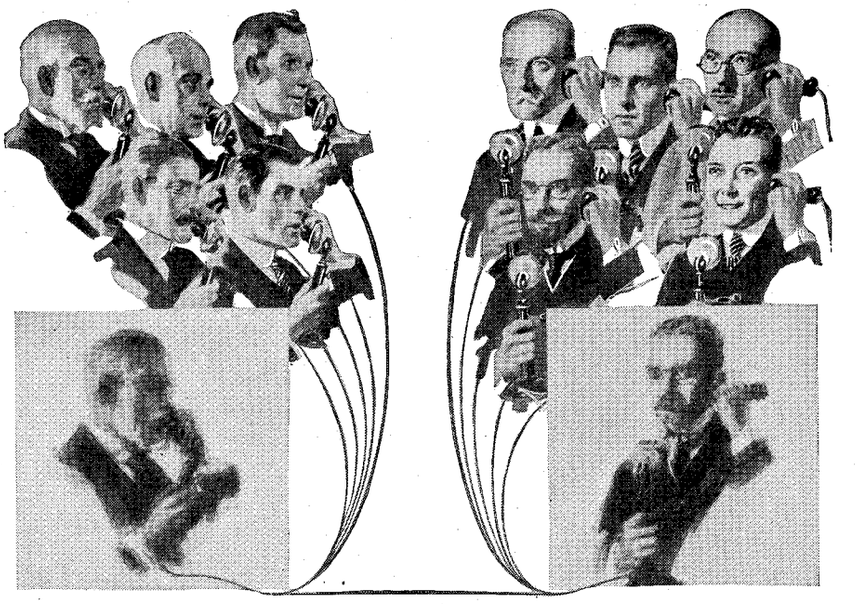
A section of Stefansson's party of Arctic explorers are believed to be drifting on an ice floe through polar waters. They chose this means of conveyance voluntarily, for the purpose of obtaining scientific information. A constant drift of ice in the direction of Spitzbergen is said to have made the venture a reasonably safe one, for the explorers expect to be carried to that island.

This exploit of Arctic explorers will remind readers with long memories of another company of travelers on the ice—that headed by Captain Tyson in 1872. Nineteen persons from the exploring vessel Polaris were carried off from the ship by a gale while on an ice floe. They drifted for 196 days, and were finally rescued by the sealer Tigress. Among them was a baby only two months old when the party left the ship. This baby is said by an American cyclopædia to have been born on the ice floe, but the statement is incorrect.

Though the Great War has been waged on a far vaster scale than any of the wars of Napoleon, it has produced no single figure that has captured the romantic interest of the world as did that phenomenal leader. An indication of the interest still taken in the French Emperor was seen in a recent sale of a collection of original caricatures of Napoleon in New York City. One of these is said to have "vastly amused" the Emperor himself. It was by Gillray, the English caricaturist, and was published in 1803. It represents Napoleon kissing a stout lady—Britannia—and is entitled "The First Kiss This Ten Years—the meeting of Britannia and Citizen François."

Uncamouflaged ships are beginning to arrive in New York Harbor. The Carmania, of the Cunard Line, was the first vessel of that line to come to America in her old dress. This change to sober black does not indicate mourning, but quite the reverse. It will certainly gladden the hearts of prospective tourists, who will begin to feel that European trips are again possible.

"Lenity" and "levity"—a difference of only one letter typographically, but what a difference in meaning! Mr. Ernest H. Abbott, in his editorial correspondence from England published in our issue of December 25, wrote: "I was surprised at the evidence I encountered that even after all this suffering from the criminal warfare of Germans on land and sea there were people in Great Britain inclined to *lenity!*" The hilarious types turned this into *levity!* They certainly had the laugh on the proofreader.

# Multiplexing the Telephone

Marvel has followed marvel since Alexander Graham Bell invented his first simple telephone, the forerunner of the millions in use today.

In these last four decades thousands of Bell engineers have developed a system of telephonic communication, so highly perfected, that the same crude instrument which at the beginning could hardly carry speech from one room to another can now actually be heard across the continent. This is because of the many inventions and discoveries which have been applied to intervening switchboard, circuits and other transmitting mechanism.

The vision of the engineers has foreseen requirements for increased communication, and step by step the structure of the art has been advanced—each advance utilizing all previous accomplishments.

No one step in advance, since the original invention, is of greater importance, perhaps, than that which has provided the multiplex system by which five telephone conversations are carried on today simultaneously over one toll line circuit, or by which forty telegraphic messages can be sent over the one pair of wires. As in a composite photograph the pictures are combined, so the several voice waves mingle on the circuit to be again separated for their various destinations.

By this wonderful development the Bell System obtains for the public a multiplied usefulness from its long distance plant and can more speedily and completely meet the needs of a nation of telephone users.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY
AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

*One Policy* *One System* *Universal Service*

**Don't Wear a Truss**

**Brooks' Appliance,** the modern scientific invention, the wonderful new discovery that relieves rupture, will be sent on trial. No obnoxious springs or pads.

MR. C. E. BROOKS

**Brooks' Rupture Appliance**

Has automatic Air Cushions. Binds and draws the broken parts together as you would a broken limb. No salves. No lies. Durable, cheap. Sent on trial to prove it. Protected by U. S. patents. Catalog and measure blanks mailed free. Send name and address today.
Brooks Appliance Co., 471D. State St., Marshall, Mich.

LEPAGE'S GLUE HANDY TUBES
A HOUSEHOLD NECESSITY
*is made by the*
RUSSIA CEMENT CO. GLOUCESTER, MASS.
*who also make and guarantee*
SIGNET
THE PERMANENT INK


PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

# "Why is the price of meat so high?"

THE head of a Philadelphia family writes to ask us for an explanation of the present high prices of meat.

He inquires especially about the increase during the past four years.

* * *

One item to consider is the increased cost of running a retail meat shop.

The retailer today must pay higher wages to his clerks and more for delivery service—in fact, everything entering into the operation of his store has advanced tremendously.

*Clerk hire, delivery, rent—in fact, all items entering into the operation of the retail meat shop—have advanced tremendously in cost*

The principal reason retail prices are higher, however, is the fact that wholesale prices have increased. The retailer is obliged to charge more for meat because he has to pay the packers more for it.

* * *

The packers, in turn, are in exactly the same position as the retailer.

It costs them more to do business. Labor, transportation, machinery, materials—all items in the packing business—have mounted rapidly. Wages of packing house laborers, for example, have increased over 100 per cent in the past three years.

But this, as with the retailer, accounts for only a relatively small part of the increase. *The packers are compelled to charge higher wholesale prices for meat mainly because they are paying more for cattle.*

During the past four years, cattle prices to Swift & Company advanced 74 per cent.

*The packer's costs also have mounted rapidly. Wages of packing house laborers, for example, have increased over 100 per cent in the past three years*

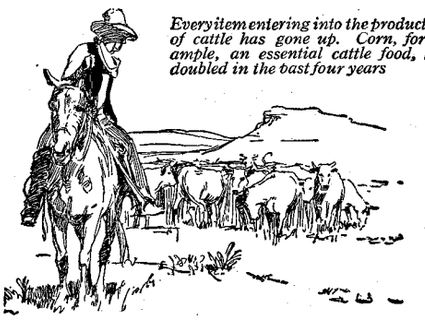
Wholesale beef prices have not gone beyond this. In fact the price received by Swift & Company has gone up only 61 per cent during the same period.

* * *

Cattle have advanced in price because it costs the producer more to raise them.

The prices he pays for grain have reached unprecedented heights. Corn, for example, has doubled in the past four years.

*Every item entering into the production of cattle has gone up. Corn, for example, an essential cattle food, has doubled in the past four years*



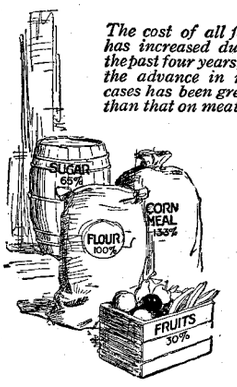
Farm labor is scarce, and he has to pay record wages to get it. Freight rates have also gone up.

* * *

The increase in the price of meat, in short; is due to the higher cost of everything that goes into its production and distribution.

But the price of meat has gone up no more than the prices of other foodstuffs—and this in face of the enormous quantities sent overseas to supply our Army and the Allies.

*The cost of all foods has increased during the past four years, and the advance in most cases has been greater than that on meat*




Evidence of this is seen in the fact that, during the past five years, flour has increased 100 per cent, corn meal 133 per cent, sugar 65 per cent. During the past year alone, fruits have advanced 30 per cent.

If the packers were to eliminate their profits entirely, there would be practically no change in the price of meat. Swift & Company's profits average only a fraction of a cent per pound of meat.

# Swift & Company, U.S.A.

A nation-wide organization owned by more than 23,000 stockholders


PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

No master record shall be considered as satisfactory and complete and perfect until it has been approved not only by an authorized representative of the Victor Company, but also by the artist....

*Extract from Victor artists contract*

# Every Victrola Record is approved by the artist who made it

## *Our contract demands it*

Not only must every Victrola Record receive the approval of the Victor Recording Laboratory before it is listed in the Victor Record catalog, but *the artist who makes the record* must also be satisfied that it portrays his or her art with absolute fidelity.

When you play a Victrola Record on the Victrola, you can be sure the interpretation you hear is exactly as the artist sang or played it—*exactly as he or she wishes you to hear it.*

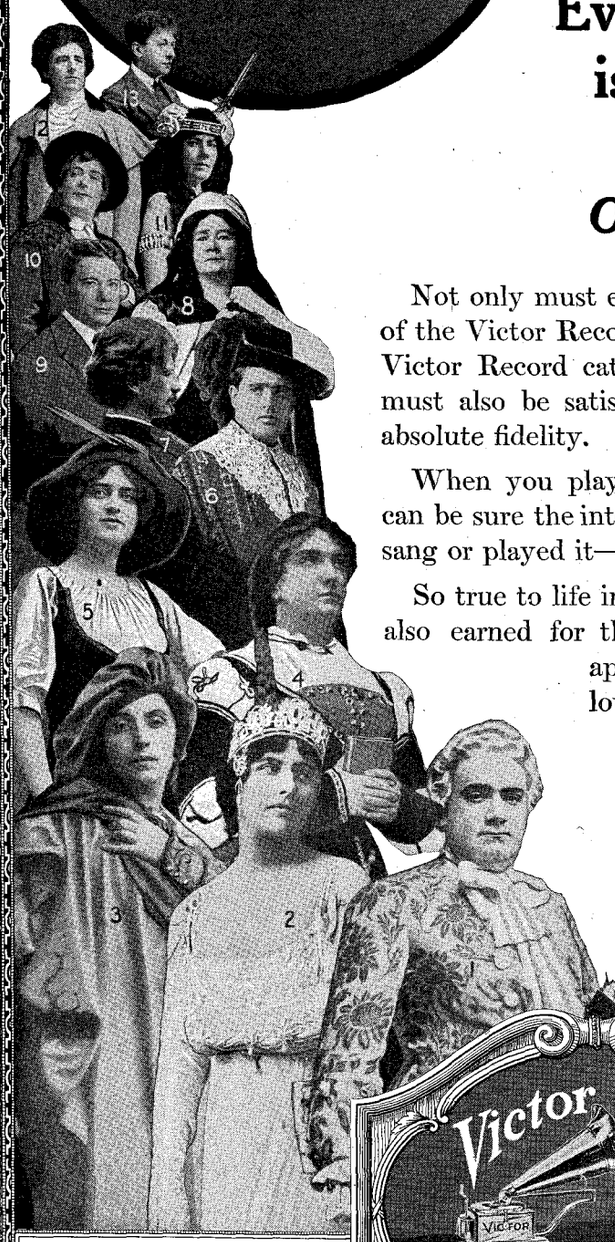
So true to life in every detail that Victrola Records have also earned for themselves the universal and enthusiastic approval of the great final judge—the music-loving public.

There are Victors and Victrolas in great variety from $12 to $950.

Any Victor dealer will gladly demonstrate the Victrola and play your favorite music for you. Saenger Voice Culture Records are invaluable to vocal students—ask to hear them.

**Victor Talking Machine Co., Camden, N. J. U. S. A.**

# Victrola



1 Caruso as Des Grieux in Manon Lescaut
2 Farrar as Tosca
3 Galli-Curci as Gilda in Rigoletto
4 Melba as Marguerite in Faust
5 Gluck as Nadda in Pagliacci
6 McCormack as Sir Edgar in Lucia
7 Ignace Jan Paderewski
8 Schumann-Heink as Azucena in Trovatore
9 Efrem Zimbalist
10 De Luca as Figaro in Barber of Seville
11 Homer as Amneris in Aida
12 Martinelli as Mario in Tosca
13 Jascha Heifetz

Victor
VICTOR
"HIS MASTER'S VOICE"
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
To insure Victor quality, always look for the famous trademark, "His Master's Voice". It is on all products of the Victor Talking Machine Company.

**Important Notice.** Victor Records and Victor Machines are scientifically coordinated and synchronized in the processes of manufacture, and their use, one with the other, is absolutely essential to a perfect reproduction.

New Victor Records demonstrated at all dealers on the 1st of each month

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

# Prevents Mistakes *Settles Disputes* Saves Time and Money

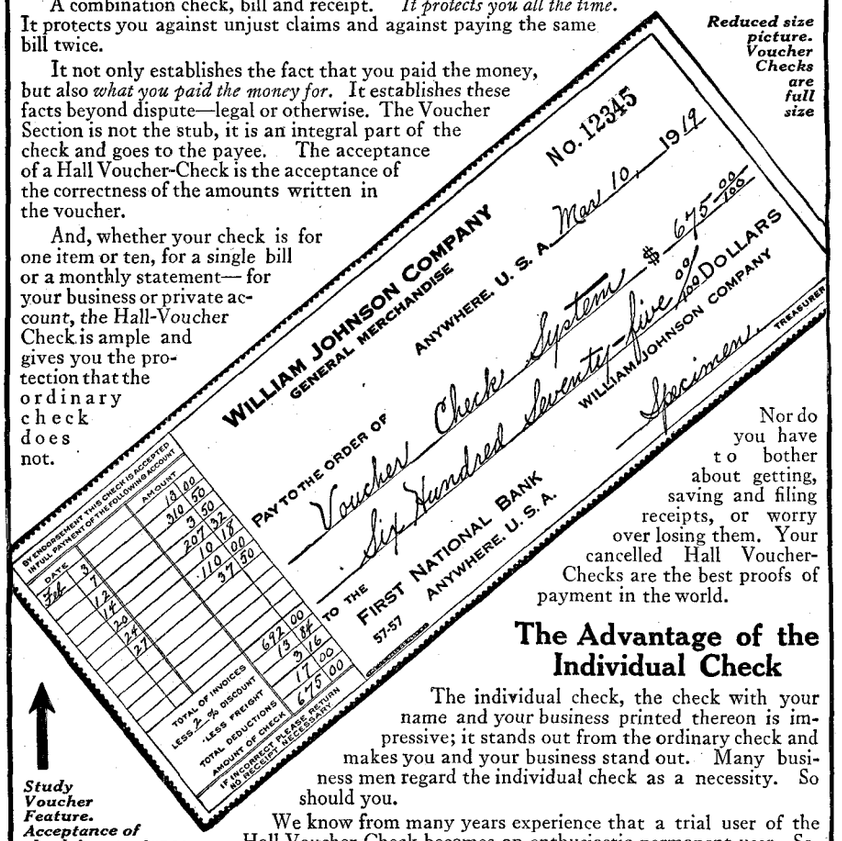
The fact that you sent a check on January fourth does not prove that you paid that January rent; it just proves that you paid some money in January. Nor does "January Rent" written on your stub prove anything. A vaguely written receipt "on account of rent" means nothing. And, the receipt you want the most, is invariably the one you cannot find.

## The Hall Voucher-Check

A combination check, bill and receipt. *It protects you all the time.* It protects you against unjust claims and against paying the same bill twice.

It not only establishes the fact that you paid the money, but also *what you paid the money for.* It establishes these facts beyond dispute—legal or otherwise. The Voucher Section is not the stub, it is an integral part of the check and goes to the payee. The acceptance of a Hall Voucher-Check is the acceptance of the correctness of the amounts written in the voucher.

And, whether your check is for one item or ten, for a single bill or a monthly statement—for your business or private account, the Hall-Voucher Check is ample and gives you the protection that the ordinary check does not.




*Reduced size picture. Voucher Checks are full size*

*Study Voucher Feature. Acceptance of check is acceptance of accuracy of items, and amount.*

Nor do you have to bother about getting, saving and filing receipts, or worry over losing them. Your cancelled Hall Voucher-Checks are the best proofs of payment in the world.

### The Advantage of the Individual Check

The individual check, the check with your name and your business printed thereon is impressive; it stands out from the ordinary check and makes you and your business stand out. Many business men regard the individual check as a necessity. So should you.

We know from many years experience that a trial user of the Hall Voucher-Check becomes an enthusiastic permanent user. So, to get immediately a large number of new customers we are making this special low price offer.

### Special Introductory Offer Money-Back Guarantee

Send us $8.00 (personal checks accepted) and we will print to your order—like illustration—1,000 Hall Voucher-Checks (bound in 2 books) with the numbering in red, and the balance of the text in black.

The checks will be printed on National Safety Paper, which prevents erasure or tampering. The color of the paper is a rich dignified blue. We guarantee high quality and first-class printing.

Each check includes a standard stub, which is not pictured here, and the combination voucher and check, as illustrated. The size of each check is 3¼ by 8⅜ inches. Stub is 5½ inches long. All checks are perforated.

Your 1,000 checks will be bound in two attractive books of 500 checks each. Binding will be flat-stitched with imitation leather backs—three checks to a page, all fully perforated. We prepay all carriage charges.

Considering the mechanical features alone—the first class perfect printing, the high grade, handsome safety paper, the numbering of each check in red, which gives a two color effect, the perforating, and the binding in two durable books, this is a Bargain Offer. The price, $8.00, is lower than your own printer would charge for printing alone. Then consider the advantages of the Hall Voucher-Check to your business—the protection against unjust claims—the saving of time and money, and the prestige of the individual check.

Send your order today. We will refund your money without quibble or question if for any reason you are dissatisfied.

***We do not employ agents, so address***

**THE J. C. HALL COMPANY**

**78 West Exchange St., Providence, R. I.**

***Bank Stationers for over 40 years References, Your Bank Any Bank***

*This is your printing order. Please write carefully. You may write these particulars in a letter, but coupon should be attached.*

(Outlook 3-5-'19)

The J. C. Hall Company,
78 West Exchange Street, Providence, R. I.

I enclose $8.00 and accept your Introductory Offer of 1,000 Hall Voucher-Checks in two books, printed and bound as advertised. Print this name and business

.....

.....

Print this City and this State on date line.....

Print this Bank Name.....

Located at.....Print this name over signature.....

Print this title (Officer or Executive) under signature .....Number checks (in red) begin with No.....

Ship prepaid to.....

.....

.....


## CASE 604

FROM THE AMERICAN PROTECTIVE LEAGUE RECORDS

The American Protective League was organized with the approval of the United States Department of Justice and operated under its direction. It did good service in keeping an eye on local manifestations of disloyalty. This is one case from its records which shows the kind of work the League did. —THE EDITORS.

Good, live, wide-awake Americans are found in every walk of life. Patriotic deeds in support of the Government are not confined to the wealthy and middle classes alone.

A poor widow who ekes out a miserable living by renting rooms contributed her bit.

A letter bearing the corner-card of a large electrical concern was addressed to one of her roomers, a Mr. Mann. She thought that this man was a Teuton and was very much surprised that a concern doing work for the Government should be writing her lodger. She questioned her lodger, and he boasted that his name was Mannheim; and that night the lodger took French leave. She immediately reported the matter to the proper authorities, and a case was started.

The electrical concern had on its payroll two brothers by the name of Mann. These brothers were carefully questioned, but without result. All of the members of their family were investigated, but since they all were apparently genuine Americans little progress was made in this direction.

After checking the mailing department of this and other concerns in similar lines, it was decided that the subject had no connection with any of the concerns in question. But the case was not dropped. As complete a description as the lodging-house keeper could give was obtained, and six operatives were given duplicates, with instructions to visit every police precinct station in New York City and look over the enemy alien registration cards, as it was assumed that the subject would not fail to comply with the enemy alien registration regulations.

After a long, wearisome search a photograph was located which corresponded with the description given, and the subject was found working as a translator in an export house, his real name being Mannheimstadt. He was taken into custody, and finally confessed that he was a German, that after the outbreak of the war he had made his way to Spain and then shipped to America as a Swedish sailor. One night while in port he took French leave, thus violating the Immigration Law, and he was handled in the manner prescribed by the law for such violation.

---

Among patents lately advertised for sale are these novelties:

Electric burglar alarm attachment for door-locks. Rings instantly when any one inserts key into keyhole.

Stove-pipe. New practical improvement over all others. Cannot pull out from chimney or apart from joints.

Improved music leaf-turner. Operated by air pressure. Will turn leaves both ways.

Shoe fastener, simple, no laces to tie or break, no hooks.

Artificial Christmas and Liberty tree.

Safety envelope; cannot be opened without detection.

Padlock without key.

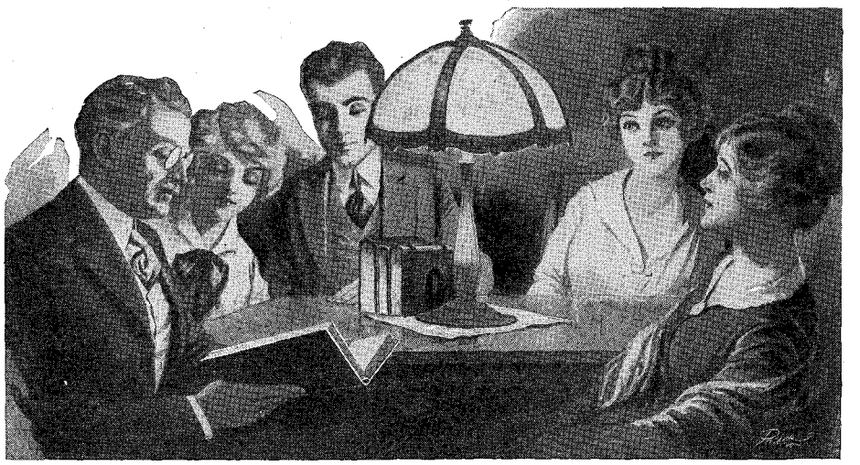
Collar button, "different and better than any button ever made"—a woman's invention.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

[*Advertisement*]

# The Most Remarkable Family I Have Ever Known

## *An intimate story of how a father and a mother won for themselves and their children unusual business and social success*



A REALLY, truly happy family it was my good fortune to meet last fall. In all my travels I've never seen such genuinely happy parents as these, with children who are living examples of all that is fine and noble in American boyhood and girlhood, all enjoying—actually reveling—in the joys of family life.

The father owns and actively directs a thriving manufacturing business employing over 800 people. He is president of a National association, a director of two banks, and is looked upon as the leading citizen of the town he lives in.

This in itself is an achievement of which any man might well be proud. Yet no special advantages were his. He had been denied even a high-school education. Yet despite these handicaps he had risen to a commanding business and social position, and bore all the ear-marks of a man of decided success, marked intellectual power and genuine culture.

The mother, too, equaled the father in achievements. Her schooling also had stopped with "the little red schoolhouse." Yet she is the author of three well-known books, the town's recognized social leader, and a lady of unusual intellectual powers and great personal charm.

Worthy "chips of the old block" are the two children, Fred and Mary. Fred got his Phi Beta Kappa key at college while he played on the football team. Today he is eagerly sought after by large corporations as legal counsel, and his income runs into the tens of thousands.

Mary also distinguished herself at college and was elected president of her class. Today she is the recognized leader of the town's younger set, and is an undisputed authority on literature and art.

* * * * *

It's nothing unusual nowadays to find a man or a woman who has risen from a humble beginning to marked success. But to me, at least, it *is* remarkable for *every member* of a family to be a conspicuous success. And not only this, but to be possessed of the personal charm so necessary for social success.

This I commented on to the father over our cigars one evening. He smiled gracefully, thanked me for the compliment, and said:

"It all worked out the way I had planned it. When I married I had a theory of my own on the way to win business and social success. My wife and I put it into practice, and are glad to say it worked out splendidly for us.

"When the children came, we decided to use the same plan with them that had worked out so well for us. As a parent, you know exactly how we felt. High hopes, fears and misgivings alternated in our minds and hearts. We felt keenly the weight of responsibility, a responsibility which no one who is not a parent can ever begin to understand.

"Well, we applied to the children the same method that had helped my wife and myself so much. It worked out equally well for them. As you know, both Fred and Mary did well at college, and won a certain amount of success in the business and social world.

"This we are proud of, of course. But the most satisfying thing about it all is that their success hasn't drawn them away from us and their home, as is so often the case. Instead, it has actually bound them closer to us, and I say it with pride that it would be difficult to find a more genuinely happy family than ourselves."

. . . then a long pause as the father, wrapped in reverie, gazed into the blazing log fire with a contented smile on his face. Fully a minute passed. Then, half to himself, he said, "Yes, my theory worked."

* * * * *

"But what *is* your theory?" I asked. I wanted to know, for it surely had done wonders for him and his family.

"Well, it's simple," he answered, slowly—"so simple that I doubt if you'll believe me. But it worked. Everything that works is simple—that is why it works.

"When we married, my wife and I had a very frank talk. We both realized the handicap of lack of higher education. So we made it our business to acquire each day some new piece of information which had a direct relation to our present-day affairs. She posted herself on home and social matters and I on business affairs. This not only helped us both to deal successfully with existing conditions but opened up wide new fields of creative thought. That is why we are both looked upon as leaders—if you'll pardon my reference to it—simply because we think ahead of most people.

"When our children were in school it occurred to us that the same methods that kept us ahead of other people would also keep them ahead of their classmates. So we got Fred and Mary to use our method. That is why they won honors at college and such quick success in business and social life.

"The most gratifying thing about it all is that this method not only made successes of us all, but so welded our thoughts, aims and ideals together that we take a delight in one another's company. That's the secret of a happy family life—for each member to have the same ideas and ideals. All our success and all our beautiful home life we owe to the method we used."

* * * * *

I nodded in agreement. It was so obvious and so simple that there was no disputing its truth.

"But where do you get your continuous supply of tangible, practical information which appeals to every member of the family?" I asked.

"Simple again!" my friend laughingly exclaimed. "The simple and obvious way—from an encyclopedia. In all seriousness, try my plan for yourself and see how it will push you ahead of your fellow men and women. Everything you can possibly want in the way of information is in an encyclopedia."

"But what encyclopedia shall I get?" I persisted. "Well," came the answer "we've tried them all, but the one we use now is The New International Encyclopedia, published by Dodd, Mead & Co., New York. Everything you find in it *is* so. You can rely on it absolutely. It's written by Americans and consequently has the American viewpoint, which is a very important thing to look for in an encyclopedia. Then there's . . . but get it and see for yourself."

It was growing late, so, after exchanging a few pleasantries, I left. The next morning I sent for information on The New International Encyclopedia, and later, bought it. What my friend said about it was true. I've already proved the truth of what he told me. For the information I've obtained from the encyclopedia has already increased my income and won admission for my wife and myself into social circles which formerly were closed to us.

* * * * *

Dodd, Mead & Co., New York, publishers of The New International Encyclopedia, will be pleased to send to anyone interested full particulars of The New International Encyclopedia.

You'll be surprised to find how different The New International Encyclopedia is from other encyclopedias. You can find in it complete information on anything you want to know as quickly and as easily as you find a word in a dictionary. No confusing index. Everything is arranged alphabetically. There's a complete article written by a recognized authority, which tells you definite facts on every subject you can think of.

Biography is one of its many strong features. Most encyclopedias do not include the life stories of living men. The New International Encyclopedia tells the life story of famous men the moment they become famous—a very important feature for the man who wants to keep up with the times.

Everything you see in it *is* so. Its authoritativeness is beyond question. It is the latest encyclopedia published, and contains full information on all events of importance up to the end of 1918.

As soon as the peace treaty is signed, a special volume describing authoritatively everything of importance in connection with the final settlement, will be sent free to subscribers.

SPECIAL OFFER: To get full information on The New International Encyclopedia, sample pages, etc., merely fill in and mail the coupon. *To all who mail the coupon promptly an attractive special offer will be made.*

---

**DODD, MEAD & CO.,** Outlook 3-5-19
**NEW YORK, N. Y.**

Please send me full particulars of The New International Encyclopedia, and state your special offer.

*Name* .....

*Street* .....

*City and State* .....

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED